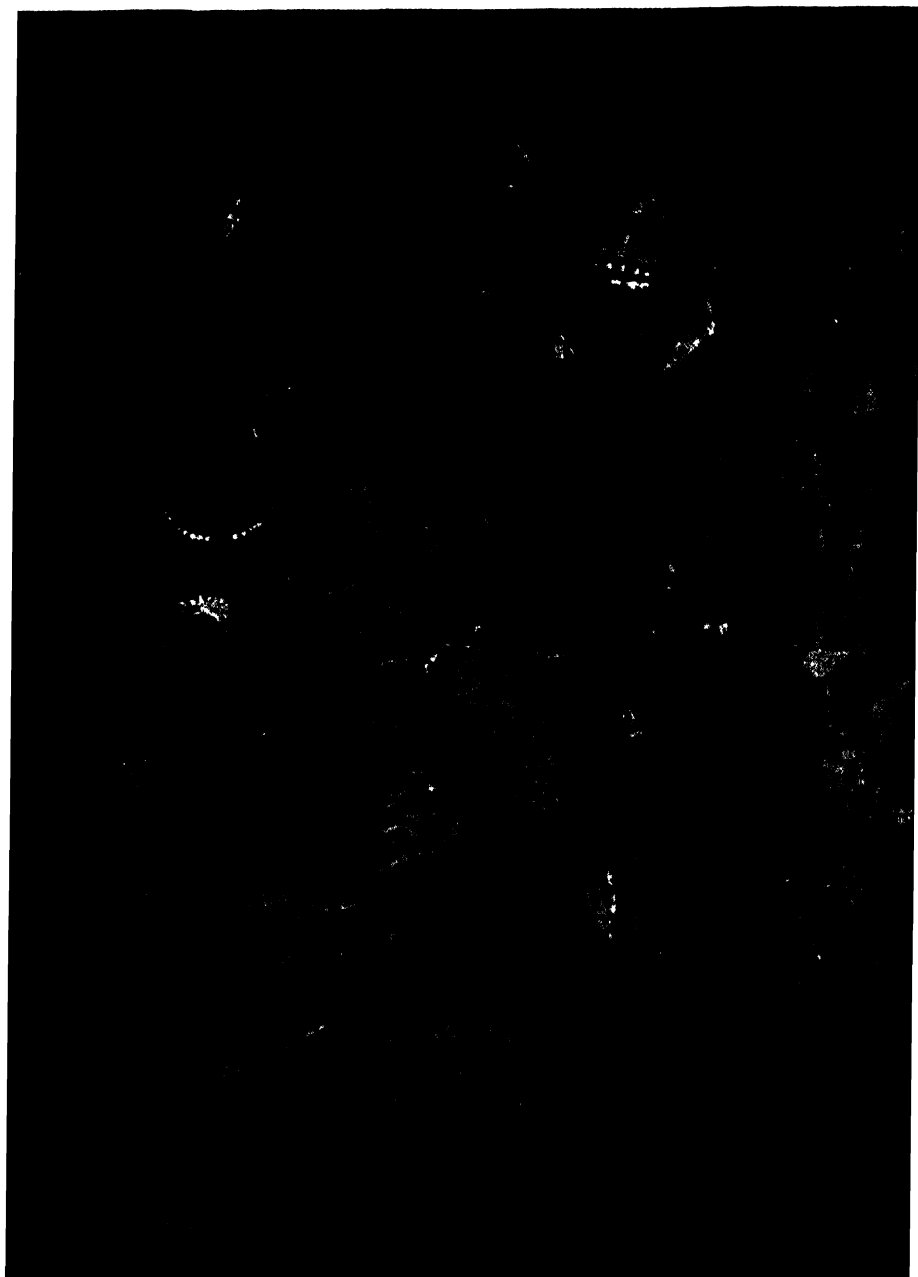


AJANTA FRESCO



Great Bodhisattva (*Padma Pans*): Cave I

Hyderabad

A

Souvenir

Hyderabad

**HYDERABAD-DECCAN
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS**

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PREFATORY NOTE

IN 1922, on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Hyderabad, the Government of India expressed a desire that a summarised Guide to the history, antiquities and local conditions of the Dominions should be compiled for the use of the party. This desire was readily fulfilled and a brochure was compiled by Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, O.B.E., Director of Archaeological Department, Hyderabad. Since then the brochure has been found useful by other distinguished visitors and reprinted and made up to date from time to time for the visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Vicereine.

The present revision is in connection with the ensuing visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wavell to Hyderabad.

AHMED SAID

(Nawab of Chhatari), President

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Hyderabad-Deccan

9th November, 1944

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HYDERABAD

PHYSICAL FEATURES

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions are almost identical with the ancient political division of the Deccan, and consist of an extensive plateau with an average elevation of about 1,250 feet above the level of the sea, although there are hills here and there rising 2,500 feet and in one case even to 3,500 feet. The Dominions contain an area of 82,698 square miles, larger than that of England and Scotland put together. The country is divided into two great and nearly equal divisions by the trappean rocks of the north and west, and the granitic and limestone region of the south and east. There is a corresponding agreement between the geological and ethnological aspects of the country, thus divided by the Godavari and the Manjira, separating as they do the Maratha race from the Telugu and the Kanarese people of the south, the region of trappean rocks from the country of granite and limestone, and the land of wheat and cotton from the land of rice and tanks. There is likewise a distinction in their physical features. The characteristics of the granite country are solitary, herbless, dome-shaped hills, prismatical fractured summits, feather-bed appearance of masses of rocks, and wild and fantastic tors and logans piled in heaps of twos and threes. The decomposed soil derived from these is sandy and does not possess that fertility which is seen in trappean districts; hence the necessity for tanks to accumulate supplies of water. The north on the other hand is often picturesque, the undulating

outlines, step-like ascents, abrupt crags and cliffs, and detached eminences presenting a much greater variety of scenic aspect than is produced by the granite hills, while the soil produced by the decomposition of many traps is genial, productive and retentive of moisture.

MINERALS

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions have great resources of coal in the east of the State. The Singareni coalfield was discovered by Dr. W. King of the Geological Survey of India in 1871, and opened by the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Ltd., in 1886.

Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., was formed to work the coal holdings of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, and the latter Company is being bought up by H.E.H.'s Government, which thus controls the coal industry of the Dominions.

The original Singareni coalfield was closed in 1941 on the exhaustion of the King Seam, but coal is being mined in two other collieries of the Singareni Collieries Co.: Tandur, near Bellampalli Railway Station, started in 1928, and Kothagudum, near Bhadrachalam Road Railway Station, from which coal was first raised in 1927. The small Sasti coalfield on the Wardha river is leased to the Ballarpur Colliery Co., to which the coal mined is carried across the river by a ropeway. The record raisings for the Dominions were about one and a quarter million tons in 1942, and the total is thirty-three million tons to date. The coal is good for steam-raising, and the principal customers are the railways.

Excellent limestones, which split easily into slabs, suitable for roofing and flooring and take a smooth polish, occur

in abundance in several areas in the Dominions, and good lime is also made from them. In some years over four million square feet of slabs have been produced. The principal location of the industry is around Wadi; from neighbouring stations there is an important trade in slabs, and at Shahabad Railway Station there is a large Cement factory, started by Tata Sons and Company, and affiliated to the Associated Cement Cos. of India. The output in 1943 was 172,628 tons, yielding Rs. 1,29,471 in royalty.

The granites which occupy nearly half the area of the Dominions provide excellent building stone for heavy public works, to which the great dams and bridges of the State testify.

Gold was mined by an unknown people in prehistoric times in the Raichur Doab, and mining reached the phenomenal depth of 640 feet. The industry was apparently in a flourishing condition during the reign of Asoka, because the old city, Suvannagiri, 'the Gold Mount,' has been identified by scholars with Maski, a village seventy-three miles south-west of Raichur, where traces of ancient gold workings still exist in abundance. Gold mining, however, dwindled into insignificance in later times, and gradually ceased until it was revived by several companies subsidiary to the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company at the beginning of the present century. They mined gold to the value of nearly a million pounds sterling before closing down their operations in 1920. Prospecting commenced again in 1937, conducted by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons under the auspices of H.E.H. the Nizam's Railway Board, but has had to slow down owing to the difficulty of getting machinery during the war.

Quartz (for glass making), pottery clays, graphite (for

crucibles), steatite (soap-stone), and mica are being worked on a small scale.

FORESTS

The area of the State forests is 9,357 square miles, *i.e.*, approximately 11.3 per cent. of the total area of the Dominions. Nine-tenths of this area lie on the eastern half of the State, and 1/10th on the western half. The forests of the Dominions contain, among the largest species, teak or Sāgwān (*Tectona grandis*), Shisham (*Dalbergia latifolia*), satin-wood (*Chloroxylon swietenia*), sandal (*Santalum album*), Ābnūs (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) and a considerable number of other timber trees found in India. Around villages groves of mango (*Mangifera indica*), tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), Banyan (*Ficus bengalensis*) and Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*) trees exist, while toddy palms (*Borassus flabellifer* and *Phoenix sylvestris*) are extensively cultivated on account of their sap which when drawn and allowed to ferment produces an intoxicating beverage. As for the development of industries in a country forests are considered to be of great value, several afforestation schemes are under the consideration of Government.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES

In history the Deccan has always been noted for its arts and manufactures, but during the last century they in common with the industries and crafts of British India suffered through foreign competition. H.E.H.'s Government have established a Commerce and Industries Department with the special object of reviving the old industries of the Dominions. Modern scientific methods to economise labour and expense and to utilise raw material which is available in great abundance in the State are also being exploited. The activities of

this department are mentioned in detail in the chapter on 'Reforms' (p. 33).

The muslin and fine cottons of Telingana were long celebrated. Marco Polo, speaking of the manufacture of the kingdom of which Warangal was the capital towards the close of the thirteenth century, says:—

“In this kingdom are made the best and most delicate buckrams (cotton stuffs) and those of highest price, in sooth they look like tissue of spider's web. There is no king or queen in the world but might be glad to wear them.”

The fine muslins of Masulia are mentioned in the *Periplus*, and even in the time of Sakya Muni, Kalinga (Telingana) was already famous for diaphanous muslins. Aurangabad and Paithan have both been noted from olden times for their embroidery and gold and silver lace-work. The Persian Ambassador, who arrived on a mission to the Qutb Shahi King of Golconda in 1603, took with him among other return presents a piece of *kamkhab* (gold brocade), the manufacture of which had occupied the looms of Paithan for five years.

The industry of the *jamewar*, the *himru* and the *mashru* still flourishes in Aurangabad. The first of these stuffs resembles the shawl-work of Kashmir and has the main texture of fine wool while floral designs are worked out in silk. The *himru* is a cheap imitation of the *jamewar*, the distinction being that in the former the main texture is of fine cotton. The *mashru* is a silk stuff possessing a glossy satin-like appearance with flowers and other attractive designs worked out in it. It is much in demand for ladies' jackets and skirts.

Warangal has long been celebrated for its carpets and rugs, samples of which have been sent to European exhibitions where they commanded a good sale. Fine filigree and wire work is done both in Aurangabad and Karimnagar districts, some specimens showing exceedingly delicate workmanship.

Bidri ware, as named from Bidar town, where it is manufactured, was at one time in great demand, and we see to this day in old Hyderabad families, ewers, jugs, wash-hand basins, betel-nut boxes, *huqqas* and other kinds of vessels of *bidri* work. The ware consists of an alloy of zinc, copper, tin and lead, and after the vessels are made the surface is inlaid with silver and sometimes with gold. The work is neat, delicate and artistic, and the patterns very beautiful.

CLIMATE

The climate of Hyderabad State is in general temperate, for it is pleasant and agreeable during the greater part of the year. The mean temperature is 81°, and the annual rainfall is estimated at from 30 to 32 inches.

CENSUS

The population of the Dominions returned at the 1941 Census was 16,338,534 of which 8,346,775 were males and 7,991,759 females. The population of Hyderabad City and Suburbs was 739,159.

FINANCE

The Budget for 1354 F. (A.D. 1944-45) is the sixth war-time budget of His Exalted Highness' Government. A noteworthy feature of the present budget is that no new taxes have

been imposed, except the Excess Profits Tax, the proceeds of which are earmarked for relief to the poor classes, by way of providing cheap cloth, grain and other necessities of life. For the amelioration of the condition of the agriculturist large-scale remissions of land revenue have been made, which form an integral part of the 'Grow More Food Campaign' as well.

The receipts are expected to be Rs. 1664.00 lakhs (£10.73 million), and expenditure Rs. 1400.25 lakhs (£9.03 million). The principal sources of revenue are Land Revenue Rs. 315.00 lakhs, Customs Rs. 210.00 lakhs, Excise Rs. 424.00 lakhs, Railways Rs. 237.37 lakhs, Paper-currency Rs. 65.00 lakhs, and other sources of revenue Rs. 56.81 lakhs.

The expenditure falls under much the same heads as are found in the budget of any modern Government. For the last two years, there has been a great increase in expenditure on the nation-building departments; for example, on Education the expenditure has risen from Rs. 101.97 lakhs to Rs. 175.87 lakhs, and similarly on the general expansion of the Medical Department it has increased from Rs. 35.99 lakhs to Rs. 53.92 lakhs. As far as possible, the present war expenditure, including that on units on active service, and the various schemes under the 'Grow More Food Campaign,' are financed from the current revenues of the State. In addition to these allotments the Budget for 1354 F., has provided for a capital expenditure of Rs. 91.63 lakhs, which includes Rs. 20.00 lakhs for construction of roads, Rs. 11.96 lakhs for Military buildings, and Rs. 6.50 lakhs for the purchase of Tools and Plant.

For the management of the Currency system and control of exchange, two separate reserves are at present maintained, namely, the Osmania Sicca Stabilization Reserve and the Paper Currency Reserve. The former is built up from the

actual profits from coinage and the latter represents cover against the Note issue. After a close examination of the position and taking into consideration the relevant factors the maximum limit of the Osmania Sicca Stabilization Reserve has been fixed at Rs. 300.00 lakhs, and the balance in excess of the amount at the end of 1352 F., as well as future profits on coinage, are transferred to a special reserve, called the Post-War Development Reserve.

In addition to the Industrial Trust Fund which was constituted in 1929, a non-lapsing fund for Rural Welfare has been established and placed in charge of three Trustees, namely, the Members of Council in charge of Revenue, Education and Finance. The contributions to the Fund began with Rs. 3.00 lakhs in 1352 F., and accumulating by additions of Rs. 1½ lakhs in subsequent years the Fund will amount to Rs. 9.00 lakhs in 1356 F. The Fund will be utilised to supplement the activities of various departments, like Education, Agriculture, Co-operative, Veterinary, Public Health and Medical.

Another new feature of the financial policy of H.E.H.'s Government is the constitution of the Hyderabad State Bank which started functioning on 1st Khurdad, 1351 F. The authorised capital of the Bank is Rs. 150.00 lakhs, of which Rs. 75.00 lakhs have been issued in fully paid shares. His Exalted Highness' Government hold 51 per cent. of the shares, and have guaranteed a minimum dividend of 3 per cent. on the total issued capital.

The total cash balances of His Exalted Highness' Government have been transferred to the Bank, who have been entrusted with the custody and management of the various Reserves, including the Paper Currency Reserve. The management of the Public Debt, and the issue of all Currency Notes

and Coin have also been entrusted to the Bank as agents for Government. The Bank has been placed under an obligation to buy and sell British Government Rupees at the maximum and minimum rates which are fixed by Government from time to time. This procedure has enabled the Bank to control the fluctuations in exchange near the standard rate.

It will be appropriate to mention here also the Hyderabad Stock Exchange which started its operations from 9th Dai, 1353 F. The Rules for the regulation and control of transactions in securities, prepared by a Special Committee, were approved by His Exalted Highness' Government. With a view to preventing certain undesirable practices prevalent in British India, H.E.H.'s Government have limited the transactions on the Exchange to purely ready delivery business and also restricted the number of brokers and authorised agents. They have further reserved the right to inspect the Stock Exchange and their books, and to order an enquiry into the affairs of the Exchange, and to withdraw recognition, should occasion arise for doing so.

An Ordinance for Compulsory Savings has been promulgated. This Ordinance provides for compulsory savings from all persons whose income is above Rs. 6,000 per annum, at a sliding scale from 4 per cent. to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Relief from compulsory savings is granted to War contributions and other approved savings, including purchase of the Government of India Defence Loans and the National Savings Certificates. The amount so deposited, bears interest at 2 per cent. and is repayable two years after the War, or five years from the date of the promulgation of the Ordinance, whichever is earlier. Apart from this Ordinance other measures have also been adopted to combat inflation.

ADMINISTRATION

In October 1919, His Exalted Highness was pleased to issue instructions for several important changes in the constitution of the Government, the particulars of which are contained in an Extraordinary Gazette published at the time. An extract from the Gazette is given below:—

“ Soon after my accession, my own scrutiny and examination of the administrative problems of my Dominions convinced me that the defects were ineradicable unless and until there was a structural change in the Government. After anxious and mature consideration, I decided to take up the heavy burden of direct administrative charge without the help of a Prime Minister. For five long years I have toiled hard and ever kept in view the measures that promised to secure the happiness and prosperity of my beloved subjects in whose contentment and advancement my interest is paternal and abiding. Close and personal association with the administration has revealed to me the necessity of another departure from the existing method. Change of times, complexities of modern life, new political perceptions in the East and the internal and external interests of my Dominions have put such a severe strain upon personal and direct control as to call for some immediate measure of appreciable relief. Finding it impossible to revert to a system whose repeated breakdown had proved its futility, I resolved after much reflection to give my Government a new constitution which would secure greater efficiency and ensure progressive force. Experiment elsewhere has proved that Council form of Government has many and varied advantages over Government vested in a single official however eminent. It is my earnest desire, therefore,

to secure these advantages for the well-being of my people. With this end in view I have, by a ' Firman ' issued to-day, constituted an Executive Council, consisting of a President, seven Ordinary Members and an Extraordinary Member without a portfolio. Under well-considered rules the powers of the Council, its President and the Members have been defined and their collective and individual responsibilities fixed. Its personnel has been determined with the greatest possible care. It included men of mature experience and approved merit.

* * * A Council so constituted will strengthen the administration in all its branches and offer sound advice on those matters affecting the larger interests of the State that have been specifically reserved for the exercise of my own powers. Its corporate action will give administrative cohesion and yield results highly beneficial to my people. The spread of education, the development of economic resources, the encouragement of commercial and industrial enterprise, the adoption of advanced sanitary and hygienic measures, the improvement of roads and communications, and many other measures await solution. In these and other directions of internal reform the labours of the Council will be of inestimable value no less than in matters of general policy and the political relations of my Government with the Government of India. These are as friendly and cordial as in the past."

Clear rules have been framed defining the powers of the President, the Executive Council and the Members; but all action taken, or orders passed by them are subject to the Sovereign prerogative and absolute power of Veto of His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

For the purpose of framing laws for H.E.H.'s Dominions,

there is a Legislative Council consisting of 20 Members in addition to the President, and of these 12 are officials. The President of the Executive Council is also the Chairman or the President of the Legislative Council, and the Member whose department is concerned with the bill under discussion, or any Member of the Executive Council nominated by the President for the purpose, is the Vice-Chairman.

In an extraordinary meeting of the Legislative Council convened on 22nd September, 1937, the President of the Executive Council conveyed the gracious message of His Exalted Highness stating that a Special Committee was appointed to submit its recommendations with regard to the improvement and extension of the Legislative Council at an early date.

The Committee submitted its report on 31st August, 1938, and its recommendations with the orders of Government thereon, were published in July 1939. The scheme comprises *inter alia* the following measures:—

- I The replacement of the present Legislative Council by a Legislative Assembly with enlarged powers and an elected majority.
- II The establishment of nine Statutory Advisory Committees for (1) Finance, (2) Public Health, (3) Education, (4) Industrial Development, (5) Agricultural Development, (6) Religious Affairs, (7) Hindu Endowments, (8) Muslim Endowments, and (9) Labour.
- III The creation of 16 District Boards (and corresponding Ilaqa or Jagir Boards for large compact non-*khalsa* estates), 26 Municipalities, 193 Town

Committees, 2 Cantonment Boards and about 1,000 Village Panchayats besides District Conferences to be held annually at the headquarters of each district.

Keeping in view the wide extent of the work, and in order to educate the public in the ways of political thought and practice, Government have started introducing the Reforms piecemeal.

As a preliminary step towards implementing the scheme the District Conferences were inaugurated in 1942, and the 9 Statutory Advisory Committees established in 1943. The District Conferences have been successful in creating public interest and eliciting opinion with regard to local needs.

The Panchayats *Ā'in* (Regulation), the Local Authorities Loans *Ā'in*, the Cantonments *Ā'in*, the District Boards *Ā'in*, the Municipal and Town Committees *Ā'in*, and the Sanitary Powers *Ā'in* have received the assent of His Exalted Highness.

Simultaneously with the publication of these *Ā'ins*, steps have been taken to speed up interim arrangements regarding the constitution under the new scheme of District Boards, Municipal and Town Committees and Cantonment Committees. These interim bodies, which consist of a majority of nominated non-officials, are meant to work until the electoral machinery is duly set up.

MINT AND POST OFFICE

H.E.H. the Nizam's Government maintain a large Mint for the coining of the State currency. This Mint has recently

been more active than ever before in its history and has undertaken the task of producing completely new coinage for circulation in very large quantities. A record out-turn of 14½ million coin in a single month was attained in June 1944, and a maximum daily output of 700,000 coins was once reached. The Osmania Sicca Rupee weighs 172.25 grains and is made of the same proportions as the British Indian Rupee, namely 50 per cent. silver and 50 per cent. alloy.

One-rupee currency notes are now being printed on Hyderabad paper in Hyderabad by the Government Central Press in large sheets of 80 notes. These are sent to the Mint where they are cut into single notes, serially numbered, examined, checked, bound in booklets, and stored for issue. The output of these notes is now about 3 lakhs daily. Associated with the Mint is the Stamps Department where the printing of all the postage stamps, postal envelopes, post-cards, judicial and non-judicial stamp papers and adhesive stamps, is undertaken.

H.E.H. the Nizam's Postal Department issue their own postage stamps for the transport of public letters and other articles in the Dominions and service articles in British India. Letters emanating from British India and foreign countries are, however, delivered free by H.E.H. the Nizam's Post Office for the convenience of their subjects. The Department deals with all sorts of postal business which are dealt with in British Indian Post Offices. There are 1,382 Post Offices in the Dominions, and the Savings Bank system introduced twenty-two years ago, has been found very popular among classes with small incomes. The 5-Year Cash Certificates and 12-Year National Savings Certificates have also been introduced recently, and they are being readily purchased by the public.

COMMUNICATIONS

The State of Hyderabad is in the proud position of having within its limits the largest system of railway in any Indian State, and of being the pioneer in the field of road transport operated and controlled by any Indian railway administration.

The State railway system comprises 1,360 miles (688 miles broad gauge, and 672 miles metre gauge). Of the 1,360 miles of Railway, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government own 1,302 miles, the balance of 58 miles being owned by the Government of India but worked for them by H.E.H.'s Government. The total capital investment by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government in the 1,302 miles of railway owned by them amount to Rs. 15.3 crores.

The railway system connects with the adjoining railways at five junctions situated at or near the State boundary, and forms portions of through routes between Northern and Southern India, and between the East and West coasts.

A new feature worthy of special mention was the introduction by H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway in 1940 of Broad Gauge Diesel Rail Cars for 3rd class passengers. These rail cars are the first of their kind provided on Indian railways and the design is unique in that they are self-propelled and fitted with air conditioning equipment.

The State Railway has also successfully handled a large amount of military traffic and its workshop facilities have been expanded to cope with the production of considerable quantities of war material. The technical training schemes in operation in the State were also created under the management of the Railway Administration.

The State of Hyderabad has given a definite lead to India by introducing a comprehensive scheme for the co-ordination of Rail and Road transport. A small beginning was made in 1932 by operating 27 vehicles over 280 route miles and at the present time the fleet totals 500 motor vehicles operated under the control of the State Railway Administration and the route mileage served is 4,250 miles. The capital at charge now amounts to over Rs. 75 lakhs.

This rail and road transport co-ordination in Hyderabad State has eliminated wasteful competition and provided cheaper and better means of transport. The State Railway bus services run to scheduled advertised times and the advantages of regular time-table services providing both comfort and reliability have been fully realised and appreciated by the travelling public.

The State Road Transport services carried 17,230,668 passengers during the past year which represents an increase of about 50 per cent. over the pre-war years. Despite complex maintenance and operating difficulties as a result of the war the technical side of the organisation has been dealing with an important branch of the training of military technical personnel.

Mobile goods lorry units, each unit consisting of 16 lorries complete with drivers, maintenance staff, equipment and tentage, for transporting foodgrains are the latest feature of the State Railway's Road Transport Department. These lorries have carried over a million maunds of foodgrains in the last six months.

A further development in the co-ordination of all forms

of transport in Hyderabad State was achieved by the formation early in 1938 of an Air Department under the State Railway Administration. This Department has been responsible for the training of personnel for air-line operation, for the operation of charter services, and for the loan of machine and technical staff to the State Aero Club.

The State Air Transport organisation at Begampet is now providing vital facilities for the training of Indian Air Force pilots on a large scale and only the foresight in building up the ground organisation and technique for the purpose of Air Development has made the present Air Force training centre possible.

The policy of facility of communications for the development of trade has been further pushed by the Public Works Department in the building of new roads and bridges; thus during the reign of His Exalted Highness the total milage of roads in the Dominions has risen from 2,078 miles to 5,235 miles. Among the bridges constructed during this period by the Public Works Department, five deserve special mention: (1) the Son Bridge on the Hyderabad-Nagpur road at a cost of Rs. 10.75 lakhs, (2) the Nander Bridge on the Hyderabad-Akola road at a cost of Rs. 9.25 lakhs, (3) the Shahgarh Bridge on the Jalna-Aurangabad road at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs, (4) the Krishna Bridge on the Hyderabad-Bangalore road, at a cost of Rs. 13.28 lakhs, and (5) the Bhima Bridge on the Hyderabad-Bijapur road, at a cost of Rs. 9.39 lakhs.

The State has always aimed at providing through communications from the Capital to the adjacent British Provinces. Through routes have been established from Hyderabad to Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency in the west and to Masulipatam via Bezwada in the east. A route to North India has

recently been completed via Nizamsagar, Nander and Hingoli to Akola and further north. It is also proposed to have a direct route to Nagpur and with this object in view, the road from Hyderabad to Adilabad has been completed. The river Godavari which was a formidable barrier has been spanned by a masonry bridge—the largest in the Dominions—costing over Rs. 11 lakhs. The river Penganga in the north and the Tungabhadra in the south, both of which are border rivers of the State and the cost of the bridging of which is to be shared between Hyderabad and the Government of the provinces concerned, are the only links which remain to be completed.

In conformity with the policy adopted in British India, post-war planning of roads is in progress, according to which the Dominions will have 7,740 miles of roads, the target being 1 mile of road for every 3 sq. miles. This work will be taken up immediately after the war and will probably be completed in a period of 14 years. The estimated cost amounts to Rs. 30 crores approximately.

REFORMS

During the reign of His Exalted Highness the policy of the Hyderabad State has been to keep pace with British India in the improvement of administration, the development of the natural resources of the country, the establishment of cultural institutions and the amelioration of the condition of the people. The most important measures carried out under this policy are:—

(1) *The improvements in the system of Government:—* The Executive Council was constituted in October 1919, and a detailed reference to it and other improvements in the system of government has already been made in the chapter dealing with 'Administration' (p. 10).

(2.) *The Separation of the Judicial from the Executive :—*

In April 1922, the Judicial Administration of the State was separated from its Executive, and Hyderabad in this respect has been more or less a pioneer. The result of the reform has been the promptness of justice on the one hand, and the efficiency of the administration on the other. The average duration of civil cases has gone down from 278 days before the separation to 100 days at present, and of criminal cases the average duration is reduced from 44 days to 21 days now. The efficiency of the administration is apparent from the fact that the number of Law Graduates, Barristers and Hyderabad Civilians in the Judicial Service has risen from 22 to 148.

The distribution of districts among the Judges and the keeping of confidential registers on different benches have led to a better supervision of the Lower Courts. A long-felt want in the construction of Court buildings in the districts is being met gradually, and 80 buildings have already been completed. The plans for the City Civil, Criminal, and Small Cause Courts await sanction.

With the separation scheme other reforms also have been introduced in the working of the Judicial Department, and some of them are based on the Report of the Civil Justice Committee of the Government of India. The Hyderabad High Court according to its new constitution with a strength of 12 Judges, including the recent addition of 3 Judges, is able to cope with an increased amount of work now. For example the number of cases disposed of in 1943 has been 13,536, in contrast to the disposals of cases in 1921 and 1935, which were 3,356 and 8,625, respectively. The Jury System has been introduced in the Original Side of the High Court.

A Small Cause Court was opened in the City a few years ago, which keeps three Judges fully occupied. Several District Judges and Munsifs have been given powers which enable them to administer justice promptly, and by these measures the duration of civil cases has been reduced to an appreciable extent.

(3) *The Expansion of Primary and Secondary Education*:—The progress of Primary and Secondary education beginning with the accession of His Exalted Highness has taken vigorous strides in recent years; the number of scholars rising from 3,62,150 in 1936 to 4,22,962 in 1943, and the budget grant for education increasing from Rs. 76.65 lakhs in 1936-37 to Rs. 110.54 lakhs in 1944-45, apart from expenditure on education from other sources. A special five-year programme for the expansion and improvement of Primary Education, at an additional recurring grant of Rs. 12.5 lakhs, was sanctioned in 1939. At the same time for the provision of buildings the Local Fund Department made a special grant of Rs. 20 lakhs.

A Statutory Board of Secondary Education set up in 1937, has brought education of that stage under its complete control by unifying the two systems which were in vogue before. The education of Women and the Depressed Classes has occupied the special attention of Government. Four new Inspectresses of Girls' Schools and one Inspector of Depressed Class Schools have been appointed for exploring possibilities of rapid expansion. A recent development, so far under the ægis of the Revenue Department is an interesting aboriginal education scheme among the Gonds of Adilabad District.

Special Inspectors of Science and Manual Training have been appointed to raise the standard of instruction in these subjects. A School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind and a College of Physical Education for Women have also been established.

It may be added further that an additional grant of Rs. 16.19 lakhs recurring and Rs. 8.5 lakhs non-recurring was provided in the budget for 1943-44 with a view to accelerating the speed of expansion under the Post-War Planning.

(4) *Technical and Vocational Education* :—A Department of Technical and Vocational Education was set up in 1937, which included an Advisory Committee consisting of men of experience to advise the department in matters relating to this type of education, and also an Employment Bureau for the recruitment of qualified young men for various services.

The Osmania Central Technical Institute established in 1922, has been raised to the status of a college and a new building suitable to its requirements is nearing completion. There is at present provision for a 4-year diploma course in mechanical and electrical engineering combined, besides special courses in railway apprenticeship, commerce and other courses of a lower type. Without interrupting in any manner the prescribed courses of study the institution has made a substantial contribution towards the war effort, in the training of apprentices and the output of war material.

There are at present 28 institutions under the department, situated in various centres in the city and the districts, affording facilities for the choice of a course at the various stages of instruction. These schools provide Post-Primary and Post-Middle and Post-Matriculation courses. Six of them are meant for girls with a view to training them in housewifery and home-industries. These institutions provide in all 24 crafts and occupational courses, such as carpentry, smithery, weaving, and rattan work as general, and others like *Benarsi patri*, *himru* work, engraving, ceramics, perfumeries, cement tile-making as optional.

A Central School of Arts and Crafts and a Central School of Commerce and Correspondence have also been opened. An Agricultural High School, two Vocational High Schools and one Industrial School are to be started shortly. The expenditure on this Department has risen from Rs. 1.82 lakhs in 1936 to 10.71 lakhs in 1944, and as proposed in the post-war development scheme it is likely to rise to nearly 60 lakhs in 14 years.

(5) *The Osmania University*:—The Osmania University was established by Charter of His Exalted Highness in 1918, and represents the first attempt made to impart university education through the medium of an Indian language. English is a compulsory subject of study. The University, which is residential and of the unitary type, has Urdu or Hindustani as its medium of instruction and examination, that being the official and common language of the State and a language widely understood and spoken throughout India. In addition to its usual functions, the University also compiles and translates standard books into Urdu.

His Exalted Highness is the Patron of the University, the President of H.E.H.'s Executive Council is the *ex officio* Chancellor, and the Education Member is the *ex officio* Pro-Chancellor. A whole-time Vice-Chancellor is in administrative control of all institutions under the University. The governing body of the University is the University Council which is entrusted with general supervision and control over the constituent colleges. The Education Secretary is *ex officio* Secretary to the University Council.

The Departments of Arts, Science, Theology, Law, and the Engineering College, are located in the University area at Adikmet. The Medical and Teachers' Training Colleges are located for the present in the City. The Women's College, which takes Intermediate, B.A. and B.Sc. classes, is also located

in temporary buildings in the City. It is proposed to transfer all these colleges also to the site of the University as soon as the buildings are ready. There are five Intermediate Colleges, one each at Aurangabad, Warangal, Gulbarga, and two in the City of Hyderabad. Arrangements exist in the University itself for girl students to take M.A. and M.Sc. courses, and another first-grade college may shortly be established.

Instruction is provided at present in English language and Literature, Economics, History, Sociology, Philosophy, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sanskrit, Telugu, Marathi, Kanarese, French, Commerce, Geography, Botany, Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Geology, Theology, Engineering, Medicine and Pedagogy. Military Science, Social Sciences and Mining are also shortly to be added, while it is proposed to establish in the near future a College for Agriculture and a College for the Veterinary Science.

The University confers the degrees of B.A. and M.A., B.Sc. and M.Sc., LL.B. and LL.M., M.B.B.S., B.E., Ph.D., Diploma in Education and M.Ed., as well as Diplomas in French and German. An institute of Advanced Research in Mathematics and Science has recently been established.

The provision of text-books and standard works in Urdu required for the university courses was a first necessity, and a Bureau for Translation and Compilation was established in 1918. This institution has already published 316 books on Arts and Science, while 15 books are in the press and 98 books are being compiled, translated or revised on different subjects.

The present strength of the teaching staff is 192, of whom 26 are in the Professors' grade, 30 are Readers, 88 Lecturers, 32 Junior Lecturers and 16 Demonstrators. The number of students at the beginning of the academic year 1944-1945 was

3,031, of whom 1,700 were reading in the Departments of Arts and Science, 45 in the Department of Theology, 166 in the Department of Law, 159 in the Medical College, 116 in the Engineering College, and 43 in the Training College for Teachers.

There are nearly 60,000 books in the University Library, the strength of the Western and the Oriental Sections being almost equal. The Manuscripts Section has a large collection of rare works in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sanskrit, Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese. A large number of palm-leaf manuscripts forms a special feature of the Library.

The University has well-equipped Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Geology laboratories. The Medical and Engineering Colleges have their own laboratories. The University laboratories are housed in temporary buildings, but will soon be transferred to permanent buildings which are nearing completion. The annual budget of the University amounts roughly to rupees twenty-five lakhs.

An Officers' Training Corps came into existence in February, 1938. It has been lately reorganised and now consists of more than eight platoons which are in charge of three members of the staff, assisted by Instructors who have been seconded from the Hyderabad Army Headquarters. An Indian Air Training Corps has also been organised.

The University campus comprises an area of 1,600 acres which is intended also to accommodate the University town. The cost of all the buildings, when completed, is estimated at rupees two crores. Among the permanent buildings so far constructed, the Arts College, having as its notable feature a harmonious blending of the Hindu and Muslim styles of architecture, was completed in December 1939, at an approximate cost of rupees thirty lakhs (Plate X).

(6) *The Government Central Press* is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the whole of India, being entirely self-sufficient. Besides modern litho and letterpress machines, it possesses an up-to-date plant in Process, Chromium and a fully equipped Rotary Offset section. The capital expenditure of the Press is approximately 12 lakhs, and it has a staff of nearly 600 employees among whom are included craftsmen possessing a high degree of technical skill. Its Osmania Foundry casts the *Nastaliq* type which has made great improvement in Urdu Printing. Government's policy in regard to this type has been to make it available to both small and large printers alike.

Besides Government publications where a uniformly high standard of printing is maintained, the Press is well to the fore in matters of cultural publications. Outstanding examples of these within recent years are the quarterly *Islamic Culture*, published under the authority of Government with a world-wide circulation; the late Mr. M. M. Pickthall's bilingual edition of the *Glorious Quran* in two volumes, the *Nectar of Grace*, a voluminous treatise on Omar Khayyam and his works, *Iqbal, the Poet and Philosopher*, and the *Collected Poems* of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh.

Within the last two years, the Press was required to undertake the work of printing one-rupee currency notes, although, it was expected that the Nasik Security Press which prints the Hyderabad notes of other denominations would carry out the work. But as the Nasik Press declined to undertake the printing of one-rupee notes owing to war conditions, the Hyderabad Government Press in spite of difficulties of equipment took up the work and has done it in such a way as to win the approval of an expert like Col. Fitzmaurice, Master of the Nasik Security Press.

(7) *The Expansion of the Medical and Public Health Department*:—The first institution of the Western system of Medicine was established in Hyderabad in A.D. 1846. There are now 151 hospitals and dispensaries in the Dominions, and it is being planned to provide a dispensary for every twenty miles, and to increase accommodation at District Hospitals, to at least 50 in the State, at a cost of 14 lakhs of rupees, as soon as an adequate number of trained personnel is available.

The Government spends 51.94 lakhs of rupees on the Medical and Public Health Department. 50,000 in-patients and 30,000,000 outpatients are treated yearly in the various institutions. 3,500 beds are available in the hospitals of the State. Special attention is paid to medical aid for women. 8,000 maternity cases are attended to every year in the in-patient department of the Government hospitals.

The Osmania General Hospital at Hyderabad was established in 1926 for 400 in-patients, and constructed at a cost of 25 lakhs. It can now accommodate 800 in-patients. It is also a teaching institution for students of the local Medical College. The Hospital is fully equipped, and the annual expenditure amounts to 7.67 lakhs.

The Victoria Zenana Hospital was founded in 1902 in memory of Her Most Gracious Majesty the first Empress of India. This institution is exclusively meant for *gosha* women. The hospital originally built to accommodate 150 women, but the bed accommodation has now increased to 300. The hospital is being further expanded to cope with the increased demand. New sections have recently been added for the treatment of eye cases, dental complaints and social diseases.

A Mental Hospital is run at Jalna under a specialist in psychiatry. It is proposed to have an up-to-date building erected for it at Aurangabad shortly. The Leper Home and Hospital at Dichpalli run by the Methodist Mission is aided by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government to the extent of Rs. 48,000 a year.

An Itinerary Eye Hospital in charge of a specialist has been provided by the department and is now touring in the districts for the treatment of eye cases. A Central Medical Stores and a Central Training School for auxiliary medical personnel at Hyderabad have been started. It is also proposed to establish two Regional Hospitals and a Regional Consulting Service. Further, it has been planned to start a Chronic Diseases Hospital and a Fever Hospital shortly, besides increasing accommodation at two suburban hospitals in the City. Adequate grants for medicines, dieting, and other needs of the Department are being considered by Government.

To meet rural needs village dispensary boxes are being provided at each village within the 5 miles radius of a dispensary. To maintain and improve the academic spirit in the service the establishment of a Central Circulating Library is proposed.

The maintenance of real health and ultimate attainment of positive health, rather than mere avoidance or prevention of disease, is the chief aim of the public health side of the Department. Substantial expansion in public health work has been made by the creation of a Bureau of Epidemiology and Vital Statistics, a Rural Sanitation and Health Education Bureau, a Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Leprosy Control and the appointment of 88 Health Inspectors, one

for each of the taluqs. Three Venereal Diseases Clinics have also been opened in Hyderabad City. Anti-malarial work in the districts has been greatly expanded, covering as wide a field as 8 district towns and 24 taluqs. Intensive schemes for the various Irrigation Projects to combat malaria are under consideration. A Nutrition Section has conducted the diet survey, studying the dietetic habits of people and recommending improvements therein.

Two well organized campaigns for plague and malaria have achieved success in Hyderabad City. A systematic medical inspection of school children is functioning in the city as well as in districts. A great impetus is also given to town planning, village improvement and rural reconstruction works. Continuous health propaganda has already created interest in health matters among the rural population.

Co-ordinated T.B. work in clinics, hospitals and sanatorium is well under way, a clinic and the T.B. Hospital in Hyderabad City are already functioning. A sanatorium estimated to accommodate 150 patients and costing 13 lakhs of rupees is under construction at Anantagiri, 50 miles from Hyderabad City.

All health activities designed to ensure the physical well-being of the urban and rural population receive the attention of the Public Health Department while special attention is paid to the control and eradication of preventable diseases. Scientific surveys are now conducted for determining the endemic foci of infection in the Dominions. The Government are seriously considering the question of bringing public health administration of non-government areas also under the direct supervision of the Government Department to enable it to pursue a unified public health control.

Adequate maternity relief for women is being provided by training rural and urban *dais* for domiciliary midwifery. Under the auspices of H.H. the Princess of Berar and the Princess Niloufer Farhat Begum Saheba a net-work of centres for the training of rural *dais*, and centres for child welfare and maternity work is well under way.

The further expansion of public health work now under contemplation of the Department includes the starting of two Model Health Units, the establishment of more Child Welfare Centres and Maternity Homes, the employment of Municipal Health Officers, and the starting of intensive campaigns for controlling plague, malaria, leprosy, filariasis and venereal diseases all over the Dominions, and lastly the establishment of Leper Colonies. For the establishment of some of these institutions Government have recently provided the Department with a grant of 15 lakhs of rupees.

(8) *The Constitution of the Archaeological Department*:—The Dominions of His Exalted Highness being rich in historical monuments and relics of ancient art his Government have recognised their debt of reverence to the creators of the past, and in order to preserve these magnificent tokens of India's culture from the ravages of time, and place them in safe custody as protected monuments, they have constituted an Archæological Department. The work of this department is known in the world through its scholarly publications and the scientific conservation work carried out at Ajanta, Ellora, Warangal, Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur.

In recent years excavations have been carried out in the historic fort of Warangal; at Paithan, the seat of government of the Andhra kings; at Maski, the Suvannagiri or Mount of Gold of ancient writers, at Kondapur, a mint-town of the Andhra

dynasty; and at Panigiri, a hill sacred to the Buddhist for its shrines and monasteries. The ancient buildings and relics discovered at these places have thrown a flood of new light on the religious, social, economic and political history of the Deccan. The Hyderabad Museum, which was established in 1931, and the exhibits of which are arranged on a cultural basis, has made rapid progress since its inception, and some of its collections, notably of Bidri-ware and Celadon plates, are unique in India.

(9) *Flood Abatement Works and the Drainage Scheme*:—The river Musi on the banks of which Hyderabad City is situated, has always been liable to floods, the last of which in 1908 caused great loss of life and property. To guard against such disasters in the future and at the same time to provide a plentiful supply of pure drinking water for the City and Suburbs a dam has been built across the river at Gandipet ten miles above the City. The dam is an interesting piece of modern engineering and cost Rs. 54 lakhs. The lake thus formed has not only averted the danger of flood but also given the town an assured supply of filtered water in accordance with the most modern methods. The lake has been named Osman Sagar after His Exalted Highness the Nizam. A similar dam across the river Isi, which joins the Musi just above the City, has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 92.70 lakhs. This lake has been named Himayat Sagar after the Heir-Apparent. The water stored in this lake is utilised partly for irrigation and partly for the drainage scheme which has been carried out for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the City. The expenditure incurred so far on the drainage scheme amounts to Rs. 101.29 lakhs, but ultimately it will be recouped from the revenue collected from the sewage effluent

irrigation. A sewage demonstration farm of about 100 acres has been established to educate the *ryot* by practical methods in the choice of crops which can be cultivated with advantage by the sewage effluent.

H.E.H. the Nizam's Government have also approved the scheme relating to the improvement of the river-bed and the building of a serpentine lake which, when carried out, will not only add to the beauty of the City but also be an effective means of flushing the river and keeping it clean.

(10) *The City Improvement Board*:—The Board was constituted in 1912 with a view to carry out schemes for the general improvement of the City, the opening out of the congested areas, and the development of open lands to secure the building of houses on sanitary principles. The expenditure incurred up-to-date by the Department amounts to two and half crores of rupees.

The principal works carried out are the laying-out of the Musi Gardens, the clearance of slums in fourteen localities of the City, covering an area of 1,300 acres, the building of houses on sanitary principles for the accommodation of people with limited means, the construction of the facade of Pathargati, the principal street of the City; the widening and dustproofing of the main thoroughfare from Secunderabad to Hyderabad, and the building of the Azam Jahi and the Muazzam Jahi roads with avenues of fine foliage trees; and the construction of the Muazzam Jahi Market at a cost of 4½ lakhs. Among the other works carried out by the Board are the improvements made in the Public Gardens, the laying out of playgrounds and Children's Parks fitted with play appliances, the construction of

Infant Welfare Centres, and the building of bathrooms for the women of the Depressed Classes.

The Department has also developed sites in four localities for the construction of houses for the middle classes of Hyderabad. These sites occupy an area of 200 acres, but still there is a great demand from people to possess lands there. There is also a programme to lay out circular artery roads and zoning the City and suburbs within an ambit of six miles from the former, into industrial, marketing, and residential areas. General Walashan Prince Muazzam Jah Bahadur is the President of the Board.

(11) *The Construction of Public Buildings*:—During the reign of His Exalted Highness, who is an enthusiastic patron of architecture, the City of Hyderabad has been adorned with a large number of beautiful buildings. Among earlier works mention may be made of the Town Hall, the High Court, the Osmania General Hospital, the Jagirdars College and the Hyderabad Museum. The more important constructions of later date are the Jubilee Hall (Plate XI), the Industrial Museum, the Jubilee Pavilion, the Central Military Hospital, the 'Aza Khana Zahra, and the remodelling of the Hyderabad Railway Station and the Shah Manzil.

The style of architecture adopted for the more recent works may be termed 'Osman Shahi,' a style modern in conception and planning, yet retaining traditional details based on the old architecture of Hyderabad. At present the construction of the Osmania University buildings is in progress. This is a colossal work which will go down to posterity as one of the most important monuments of the reign of His Exalted Highness (Plate X). Some important military buildings also have

been constructed, such as the Mominabad Cantonment Works and the Ibrahim Bagh Barracks. A Tuberculosis Sanatorium at the Anantagiri Hills near Vikarabad, and the temporary Secretariat Buildings are also in progress.

It may not be out of place to mention a few of the more important works which are to be constructed immediately after the cessation of the war. These comprise the Central Secretariats, the industrial town of Azamabad in the Godavari Valley, and a University for Women. The works in the districts include Middle and High Schools, Dispensaries and Hospitals, and co-operative, social, and industrial buildings.

(12) *The Commerce and Industries Department:—*

The tendency towards general industrial development in India during the period following the first Great War led the Government of His Exalted Highness to establish a Department of Commerce and Industries in the State to undertake concerted measures for the advancement of its indigenous industries and the utilisation of its raw materials. Its rich agricultural and mineral resources, its cheap labour and the existence of a large local market presented a fertile field for the development of large-scale industries. H E.H.'s Government therefore set aside a crore of rupees, constituting the corpus of an Industrial Trust Fund, which through judicious investments now exceeds two crores of rupees. The profits accruing from investments are utilised in helping small industries by way of loans, grants and technical scholarships.

The policy of Government in regard to the industrial development of the State has been marked by a desire to maintain a balance between the modern factory type and the old cottage industries. While all reasonable facilities are provided

for the establishment and ordered development of large-scale industries, special care is taken to see that the products of cottage industries under expert guidance improve gradually in quality and have also a ready sale. As a result of this policy a number of large modern factories has come into existence and many a cottage industry has been saved from extinction. The first category includes two cotton mills, an iron and steel factory, a cement factory, a sugar factory, a power alcohol factory, a paper mill and a cigarette factory, which owe their existence to the financial help extended by Government in their initial stages. Factories have also been started for the manufacture of matches, buttons, biscuits and leather goods including tanning. The second category includes such cottage industries as hand-loom weaving, comprising the *himru* of Aurangabad, the gold-thread fabric of Paithan and the carpets of Warangal; the inlaid silver-wares of Bidar, the filigree work of Karimnagar and the lacquer work of Nirmal.

In addition to the above-mentioned industrial concerns, several others not receiving any direct financial help from the State, were also functioning before the outbreak of the present war, the most important among them being a coal mining company, four cotton mills, a glass factory, a tile and pipe factory and two power-driven match factories. An industrial laboratory performing analytical and research work for the local industries was also functioning and a Village Industries Training Centre and a Cottage Industries Sales Depot were run by the Department for providing training and marketing facilities for cottage industries.

The outbreak of the present hostilities served to draw the attention of the authorities to the urgent necessity of developing the industrial potential of the State on a much larger scale,

and the first step taken by them in this direction has been the establishment of an Industrial Corporation which is partly financed by Government. As a result of this policy the manufacture of heavy chemicals, sheet glass and glassware, and such products as glucose, starch, and casein in large quantities has been made possible in the Dominions. An impetus has further been given to the setting up of factories for the manufacture of metal goods, enamel-wares, fertilizers, starch products and chemical and pharmaceutical preparations. His Exalted Highness' Government have also sanctioned the constitution of a Scientific and Industrial Research Board with a view to exploring the possibilities of new industries based on the utilisation of the raw materials available locally, and helping and guiding private enterprise.

Permission has recently been granted for starting a number of other industries for which local conditions are favourable; these include among others, porcelain and potteries, oil mills, tanneries and cardboard.

(13) *The Co-operative Credit Societies*:—Hyderabad started its co-operative movement ten years later than British India. In 1914, the Co-operative Societies Act was passed, and as a corollary to that the first Co-operative Credit Society was registered in the State. The movement has made steady progress since its inception, and besides credit several other economic aspects have been included in its programme. For example such organisations as rural banks (or limited liability agricultural societies), grain banks, producers societies, sale societies, rural reconstruction societies and housing societies are functioning in the Dominions now.

The number of co-operative societies at the end of 1953

Fasli (A.D. 1943-44) was 5,564, of which 4,787 were agricultural and 731 non-agricultural. The total membership of these societies was 2,10,287, and their working capital amounted to Rs. 3,39,12,632. The Co-operative Department is concentrating its attention on the accumulation of the societies' own capital, on which depends their financial solidarity. The owned capital of the societies amounts to Rs. 1,67,92,730, or 43 per cent. of their total working capital. In addition to the above societies there are 18 non-agricultural societies in the British Administered Area which is included in the Dominions under the Co-operative Societies Act. Their membership is 15,697 and the working capital amounts to Rs. 51,21,216.

One of the major organisations of the movement is the Co-operative Dominions or Apex Bank, which has a working capital of Rs. 54,98,256 including its own capital of Rs. 16,26,391. Its financial position is very sound. There are 45 Central Banks which have a working capital of Rs. 90,85,381.

The Co-operative Insurance Society which came into existence in 1344 Fasli is working with great success. The number of policy-holders is 12,000 and the sum assured amounts to Rs. 12,00,000.

The Central Co-operative Union is a federation of Co-operative Societies. It carries on the work of propaganda, training of co-operative workers and supervision of societies. The Union is also in charge of a rural reconstruction centre at Patancheru and publishes a monthly journal, *Gāon Sudhār*, in all the *mulki* languages. Recently another rural reconstruction centre has been opened at Sangareddi with the object of giving practical training in rural welfare work.

There are 169 Rural Uplift Societies in the Dominions. A Co-operative Medical Aid Society has also been organised.

The latest development in the Department's work is the establishment of a Central Co-operative Trading Society which besides conducting other business is running eleven Ration shops in different parts of Hyderabad City. It has a membership of 192 and a working capital of Rs. 1,62,477.

H.E.H.'s Government under their foodgrains policy have entrusted the Department with fresh responsibilities, and as a result the Sale Societies and Central Banks purchased foodgrains of the value of Rs. one crore on behalf of Government last year and proved very helpful in relieving distress in the rural areas.

The Co-operative Societies have invested a large part of their surplus funds in Government Defence and War Bonds. War propaganda also is being carried out by the Co-operative Central Union.

(14) *Productive Irrigation Works*:—In the improvement of the agricultural prospects of the Dominions the reign of His Exalted Highness has been marked by the inauguration of a number of irrigation schemes of which the Nizam Sagar Project is the largest undertaken in the State. This project costing Rs. 448 lakhs consists of a large reservoir on the Manjira and a canal therefrom on the right bank. The total length of the canal with its distributaries is 600 miles and is expected to irrigate 2,75,000 acres. The work was completed in 1930, and irrigation has given very satisfactory results.

The other important projects completed are the Mahbubnagar Extension, the Fatehnagar, the Wyrā, the Palair, the

Dindi, the Ruti, and the Pendlipakla. The total cost of these projects is Rs. 151.37 lakhs; and the total area brought under irrigation is 1,40,200 acres.

In addition to these, the Nizamsagar Hydro-Electric Scheme costing Rs. 100 lakhs, and the Manair and the Chandra Sagar irrigation projects costing 39.72 lakhs are under construction.

Investigation for the utilisation of the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari, both for irrigation and power, is in progress and negotiations have been concluded with the Madras Government for the partial utilisation of the Tungabhadra waters by constructing a joint dam across the river, the technical details of which are being worked out.

(15) *Agricultural Progress*:—Agricultural activity in the Dominions has been marked by a steady progress. As a result of several years' research the Department has succeeded in evolving certain improved varieties, such as paddy H.S. 8 and H.S. 12, castor No. 1, wheat P.B. 1, *kharij* jowar P.B. 4-K, *rabi* jowar P.B. 4-K, cotton Gaorani 6, and P.A. 1. All these varieties give better yield and fetch higher prices. Seeds of these improved varieties are being distributed by the propaganda section of the Department in all parts of the Dominions. The area under fruit and vegetables has increased from 500,000 to 700,000 acres, and the work of improving grapes and custard-apples is in progress.

To protect the area liable to scarcity owing to shortage of rainfall, research in dry farming has been in progress for the past nine years and as a result of that the system is now in actual practice in several places. Bunding work has been taken up on a large scale in the scarcity areas of Raichur and Gulbarga

Districts. The economics of mixed farming are being studied in Nizamabad District and a scheme to extend this work in all the four divisions of the State is under the consideration of Government. Preliminary soil surveys of the Tungabhadra and the Manair Projects have been completed. A survey of plant pests and diseases is in progress. The Department has also been conducting experiments on pulses and rice in co-operation with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It has recently taken up tobacco research in Warangal District adjoining the Guntur district of Madras, where good Virginia tobacco is produced.

Like all the agricultural departments of India, the Department is making a concentrated effort for the success of the 'Grow More Food Campaign.' During the last two years interest-free *taccavi* of more than Rs. 66 lakhs was given to the cultivators in the shape of seed and manure. For the current year a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs has been set apart for this work. To add to the quantities of manure available for cultivation, the making of compost out of town refuse has been taken up in 16 centres.

During the years 1942-44 the Department at the instance of the Indian Army authorities took up the production and supply of potatoes and in the current year other vegetables are also being supplied to the Army.

(16) *The Statistics Department*:—The Department was established in 1919. Its functions are largely identical with those of the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in British India. Since its constitution the Department has collected, collated and published statistics relating to population, agriculture, live-stock, industries, trade prices and wages, and other kindred subjects of social and economic

interest. The Department has taken the seventh (1941) decennial population census, the fifth (1940) quinquennial livestock census, the third quinquennial labour wages census, and the ninth (1944) annual cotton stock census. Further, it maintains a close contact with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India), Calcutta, and exchanges statistical publications with the Bureaus of Statistics and Census in the Dominions of Canada, Australia and New Zealand and the Kingdom of Egypt. A particularly important new development is the creation of an agricultural census organisation, designed to provide accurate annual crop production statistics. This was set up primarily to assist in war-time food planning but is likely to become permanent. Various other schemes have recently been sanctioned to meet the greatly increased demand for social, political and economic statistics for war and post-war problems.

(17) *The Army Department*:—H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces have expanded from a strength of 7,500 to 12,600 during the present war. There have been frequent reorganizations to keep units in line with those of the Indian Army. At present there are 8 units, manned by officers and men of H.E.H.'s Dominions, serving under the Crown. In them the various arms and services are represented, *e.g.*, artillery, mechanized cavalry, infantry, mechanical transport and a garrison unit. Three of these units have been in action against the enemy. All except three are on service overseas or ex-India. and of these another is preparing to move overseas.

To maintain and reinforce these units there are three modern training centres in the State, the Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Training Centres. There is also an

Army Training School which trains officer-cadets, sub-commissioned officers, and instructors. Three new infantry battalions have been raised to fulfil the former functions of the units which His Exalted Highness has placed at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Other reorganizations comprise the following:—(1) the conversion of the Animal Transport Company to a Mechanical Transport Company; (2) the conversion of the Pioneers to an Engineering Service with modern workshops; (3) the expansion of the Military Medical Services to provide Medical Officers for units serving ex-Dominions, a Central Military Hospital which includes a Family Hospital and will presently include a Pensioners' Ward, and Child Welfare Centres in each of the military areas; (4) the establishment of an Army Ordnance Depot; (5) the organization of all guard-finding units into a Household Brigade so as to enable the Cavalry and Infantry Brigades to concentrate on the intensive training of the various Training Centres and General and State Service units; and (6) the expansion and reorganization of the Army Headquarters on modern lines.

In addition to the training carried out in the State, full advantage is taken of the various training schools and courses in British India. Several officers have qualified at the Staff College and at the Tactical School. Many officers, sub-commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers have qualified at the various schools and courses in the various special subjects of modern war.

The units serving outside the State are armed and equipped in all respects similarly to units of the Indian Army. Those serving in the State too have modern weapons but on

a lower scale. And so it can be said that the Regular Forces of H.E.H. the Nizam constitute a force of all arms, organized, armed, equipped and trained on the most up-to-date lines.

This revolution, for it is no less, of the Army, has involved considerable building to provide extra and modified accommodation. Four new sets of lines have been built, and several modifications to provide for mechanization in existing lines have been or are in course of construction.

All these changes have resulted in an increase of the Army Budget from Rs. 55.20 lakhs in 1939 to Rs. 95.77 lakhs in the current budget. All units serving outside the State are maintained at the expense of H.E.H.'s Government, and, in addition a sum of Rs. 21 lakhs per annum is contributed for war purposes.

Now that the peak of expansion of the Regular Forces has been reached attention is being directed to the reorganization of the non-Regular Forces of the Nazm-i-Jamiat and the Paigahs so that they may eventually fulfil an Internal Security role.

Finally, the building up and the maintenance of the men's morale has not been forgotten. Units serving outside the Dominions are visited from time to time by the Commander-in-Chief, H.H. the Prince of Berar and by the Commander, Major-General Syed Ahmed El-Edroos Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.I. Welfare organizations and training, and amenities have been introduced. District Soldiers' Boards have been carrying out for now over 2 years duties similar to their counterparts in British India. The Hyderabad Soldiers Relief Association

was instituted a year ago to serve purposes similar to those of the Indian Ex-Services Association. Amenities such as wireless sets and games are provided in all units; gifts are distributed to widows and to families of soldiers serving outside the State at appropriate times such as the 'Id. Welfare training has been introduced as a regular military subject in all units, and each unit has a Welfare Officer. Plans for the resettlement of soldiers in civil life after the war are well in hand, and Rs. 10 lakhs have been set aside in the current budget as an initial contribution for this work. More than this, welfare has come to stay; it is not only a subject of war-time military training, but it is a permanent subject, for the Army regards it as one of its foremost duties not only to resettle the soldiers after a war, but in peace-time also to provide that every man who leaves the colours shall do so qualified to take up a useful civil occupation.

(18) *Hyderabad's other War Efforts*:—His Exalted Highness has donated from his privy purse Rs. 16 lakhs. Government donations amount to Rs. 52.41 lakhs. This is in addition to the war expenditure, both direct and indirect, of Rs. 5.72 crores, and a contribution of Rs. 50.23 crores in subscription to the Government of India's Defence Bonds. Following the lead of their august Master the public of Hyderabad have contributed, so far, Rs. 42.2 lakhs. In presenting these figures it may be mentioned that it is not the financial aspect but its value in terms of will and effort which deserves particular emphasis.

In the industrial field, the war supplies organisation of Hyderabad has succeeded in supplying large quantities of

material. The value of iron and steel goods manufactured and supplied is Rs. 34.27 lakhs, of textiles Rs. 237 lakhs, of garments and tents Rs. 103 lakhs, of cement and coal Rs. 402 lakhs, of wood-work Rs. 19.49 lakhs, and of other miscellaneous supplies Rs. 18.91 lakhs. Thus the total value of war material so far supplied is over Rs. 800 lakhs.

The Board of Employment of Technicians has succeeded in recruiting 7,549 candidates for training and service, for war and local industries, while the Technical Training Centre has a monthly average of 1,100 men under training. Its staff consists of 60 instructors. Candidates under training at this centre are given monthly stipends. Further, under the Indian Army Training Vehicles Scheme, Hyderabad has trained 7,000 men in addition to the training of 5,380 Driver-Mechanics for the Indian Army.

An integral part of Hyderabad's War Effort has been the war propaganda carried out through the press, broadcasting and various other media. Its purpose has been to explain to the people, both in urban and rural areas, the aims and objects of the war and the need for generous and whole-hearted assistance, whether financial or personal, in its successful prosecution.

No picture of Hyderabad's War Effort would be complete without a mention of the Women's War Work. Under the leadership of Her Highness the Princess of Berar, who is the President of the Women's War Work Committee, considerable work has been done by way of providing comforts and amenities to troops. The Xmas and New Year Gifts to troops from Hyderabad have become an annual feature (Plate XIV). Appeals for funds for this purpose issued by Her Highness meet with hearty response.

(19) *Food Supply*:—Taking advantage of the recommendations made by the Gregory Committee, on which Hyderabad was also represented, a Supply Department was established in the State on August 14th, 1943. The Government of His Exalted Highness realised from the beginning that price control could not be enforced effectively until they were in actual possession of adequate stores of foodgrains. Simultaneously, therefore, with the stringent enforcement of the Foodgrains Control Order, they promulgated the Foodgrains Collection Levy Order in November 1943, with the object of purchasing from the cultivator by compulsion of a portion of his produce from the actual yield of his land cultivated under foodgrains. Village Committees were set up all over the State for implementing the Order, while Food Advisory Committees of influential public men were formed in all the taluqas, districts and at the Centre, with a view to obtain opinion and keep the people informed of the implications of the Government's food policy. This measure was followed by another Order in December 1943, which determined the market ceilings of rice, *jowar*, maize, *bajra* and minor millets. The prices of millets had, however, to be increased later in order to reconcile them with the prices in the neighbouring Provinces, which introduced statutory price control at slightly higher rates in January 1944.

In pursuance of their food policy, H.E.H.'s Government also established an organisation under the name of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation in the middle of 1943, which has done very useful work in the collection, storage and distribution of foodgrains purchased under the Levy Order. The quantity of foodgrains acquired under the latter Order was 2,20,000 tons during the last agricultural year, but it was sup-

plemented by purchases of about 30,000 tons, made in the open market, which made the total quantity of foodgrains procured 2,50,000 tons approximately, out of an aggregate yield of cereals estimated at 20,50,000 tons in the State. Of the procured quantity 18,000 tons approximately were exported to certain Provinces and States under allotments made by the Government of India, while the bulk was used up in the Dominions for feeding rationed towns and deficit rural areas.

H.E.H.'s Government have in concurrence with the Food Advisory Committees accepted the principle that rationing on the all-India approved lines is the most equitable and economical means of making foodgrains available under a system of price control. They have accordingly introduced it in the City and Suburbs of Hyderabad, the City of Warangal and the towns of Narayanpet and Mahbubnagar, covering a population of more than 9 lakhs, while action is being taken to extend it to the towns of Gulbarga, Yadgir, Shorapur, Shahabad, Nander, Bodhan and Jalna. Partial rationing is also in force in several small towns.

Although Hyderabad has always been a net importer of foodgrains, barring pulses, the Government have to the best of their ability endeavoured to co-operate with the Government of India in making supplies available to deficit areas outside the State. They exported nearly 60,000 tons of millets in 1942-1943, in addition to 63,000 tons of pulses. During 1943-44, however, owing mainly to poor harvests, only 18,000 tons of millets could be exported, but the quantity of pulses exported was as much as 55,000 tons. The Government did not stint exports of other commodities, for example 375,000 tons of groundnut seeds, 45,000 tons of groundnut oil, 53,500

tons of groundnut oil cake, 50,000 tons of cotton seed, 20,000 tons of sesame and 6,000 tins of *ghi* were sent out of the Dominions. Further, H.E.H.'s Government have readily complied with the request of the British Army for supplies of mutton and beef, and permitted the annual use for this purpose of 60,000 cattle, 450,000 goats and sheep, besides several hundred thousands of poultry and eggs.

In the hope of not having to draw upon the limited all-India resources of foodgrains, H.E.H.'s Government have tried to maintain a self-supporting economy. It was only in respect of rice, wheat and jaggery, in all of which Hyderabad is a deficit area, that they received help from the Government of India, but the quantity of rice thus received was only 6,000 tons as against the normal pre-war rice imports of ten times that quantity, while wheat and jaggery imports were only 2,500 tons and 12,500 tons, respectively.

From the *kharif* yield of the agricultural year 1944-45 H.E.H.'s Government intend placing at the disposal of the Government of India 13,000 tons of millets and 70,000 tons of pulses for allotment to places which are in need of them. The Government of India also have, on their part, kindly agreed to supply to Hyderabad 5,000 tons of rice from the Central Provinces and 6,000 tons of wheat and wheat-products from the Punjab.

H.E.H.'s Government have always taken a long-term view of the food problem and planned accordingly for an increased production and an equitable distribution of foodgrains. As the problem vitally concerns the people the Government have associated with them representatives of the people in the formulation and execution of their plans.

(20) *Post-War Planning*.—H.E.H. the Nizam's Government have been fully alive to the need for studying the problems likely to arise in the post-war period and for planning the future agricultural and industrial development of the State, with the ultimate object of raising the standard of living of its people and ensuring employment for all. As early as Shahre-war 1352 Fasli (July 1943), a Planning Board and a separate Government Secretariat were instituted for this purpose and a number of Planning Committees have since been working under the Board on problems relating to rural welfare, industries, mineral resources, communications, training of personnel, settlement of ex-servicemen in civil professions, education, public health, labour and finance. These committees have covered a good deal of ground and their recommendations, as endorsed by the Planning Board, have recently been submitted to Government.

On the side of industries, proposals are under consideration for the development of hydro-electric power as the basis of agricultural and industrial development. Apart from the Nizamsagar and Dindi Projects which are considered to be schemes to be completed immediately, two important post-war schemes, namely, the Godavari and the Dewanur Projects are on the anvil. Plans are to be worked out for the expansion of the existing sugar and paper industries and the setting up of a machine-tool factory.

In order to develop the textile industry, for which immense possibilities exist in the State, it is proposed to approach the Government of India with a request to accord Hyderabad the necessary priorities for the import of the plant and machinery required for this expansion. Good prospects also

exist for the development of an oil industry, and industries like rayon, electrical goods and ceramics for the planning of which expert assistance is being obtained. Of small-scale and cottage industries, plans have been prepared for the development of hand-loom weaving, hosiery, poultry farming and fisheries.

Proposals designed to assist the scientific and efficient exploitation of the mineral wealth of the State have been submitted to Government. These include certain important alterations in the rules relating to prospecting for and exploitation of minerals.

The development of communications and transport services is a special feature of post-war planning. Plans for the development of roads, in conformity with the conclusions reached at the Nagpur Conference, have been prepared. Proposals for the expansion of the activities of the Postal Department to meet post-war requirements have received the general approval of the Government and are under detailed examination.

The agricultural problems of the State including irrigation, land reclamation and anti-erosion measures are being studied by a separate committee which has split itself into seven sub-committees. Another committee is investigating the facilities to be accorded to ex-servicemen for settling in civil life. A scheme for the expansion of medical and public health activities covering a period of fifteen years has been proposed. The plans so far prepared are generally long-term plans ranging from 10 to 15 years split up into well-defined progressive periods in accordance with the requirements of the several items on the programme.

The Government of His Exalted Highness are fully conscious of the futility of unco-ordinated planning in a country like India and have, therefore, subject to the necessary safeguards, expressed their willingness to fall in line with the rest of India for the benefit of their people as a whole and have given their full support to such all-India proposals as have so far been referred to them.

(21) *The Information Bureau*:—The Information Bureau was established in 1931 with the primary object of serving as a liaison between Government and Press. It was intended that the Bureau, on the one hand, should keep Government posted with the current trends of public opinion on important questions, and on the other keep the Press informed of the important activities of Government. As the Bureau subscribes to 380 newspapers and journals published in India and abroad, in English and the various Indian languages, it keeps the Government apprised of everything of note by means of a daily service of newspaper cuttings, and a monthly summary of important happenings within and outside the State. The second part of its duties is accomplished through the issue of Communiques, Press Notes, Notifications and Unofficial Notes, and by the publication of pamphlets and brochures and a monthly bulletin, *Hyderabad Information*, which is issued in Urdu, English, Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese. The *General Administration Report* of the Dominions is compiled and issued by the Bureau. It also supplies authoritative information on specific or general matters relating to the State to authors, journalists, businessmen and others who may need it. All Government advertisements are issued to local and outside newspapers through the medium of the Information Bureau.

Since the outbreak of war the Bureau has been actively engaged in war, A.R.P., food, standard cloth and anti-hoarding propaganda and publicity which is being carried out through the distribution of literature, including pamphlets, leaflets, and posters. Broadcasting and such other means, as exhibitions, cinema films, and photographic slides are also utilised for the purpose. The censorship work necessitated by the war is done by the Bureau in addition to its usual activities. Local problems arising out of the war are also dealt with and many write-ups prepared as background material to help the Press in this regard. Arrangements are made for lectures on war subjects by commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

In the last seven years the Bureau has issued 3,009 statements, comprising Communiques, Press Notes and Notifications.

(22) *The Broadcasting Department*:—The Hyderabad Broadcasting Department which was inaugurated in 1935, was expanded considerably in 1938. The Department is in charge of a Controller whose office is in Hyderabad. The total annual expenditure on the Department is O.S. Rs. 3,73,208. There are at present two Broadcasting Stations in the State—one 5 k.w. medium wave station at Sarunagar, a village about 9 miles from Hyderabad, radiating on 411 metres (730 kc/s) daily programmes of talks, news, music and drama to urban listeners, and the other a $\frac{1}{2}$ kw. medium wave regional station at Aurangabad, radiating on 319 metres, which gives both rural and urban programmes. Besides Urdu, the official language of the State, all the languages spoken in the State find a suitable place in the programmes of the above two stations. A daily children's programme, a

weekly programme for women and the regular general programmes from Hyderabad provide talks on social, cultural, scientific and other subjects, popular and classical music, and interesting plays and features that are listened to not only by listeners in the Dominions but also by people in British India. As most of the listeners in the State possess high-power all-wave receiving sets they can, in addition to local programmes, get the All-India Radio and B.B.C. overseas services, thus bringing themselves into closer contact with the rest of India and the Empire.

In view of the importance of war news, the Department has made arrangements to get A.P.I. and Reuter's Special services at considerable cost for both the stations, which are supplemented with the latest flashes received over the radio. In addition to the daily news bulletins in Urdu, English and Telugu, news reviews in the respective languages are broadcast in the language programmes from the Hyderabad Broadcasting Station. Further, the headline news given in the morning transmission covers all the important war events of the day, while daily news in Urdu and Marathi and periodical reviews in these languages are regular items in the Aurangabad programme. Wide publicity is given to important war events and functions held in connection with war by means of special announcements. Wireless transmission is a State monopoly in Hyderabad. Steps have been taken for the promulgation and enforcement of a Wireless Regulation.

As the chief object of the regional station at Aurangabad is to popularise rural broadcasting in the State, 20 receiving sets have been installed in different villages, at Government cost, in the neighbourhood of Aurangabad and proper facilities have been provided for regular group listening. In order

to extend the area of reception and to provide alternative programmes in all the State languages, it is proposed to instal a short-wave station in Hyderabad City, for which necessary wave-lengths have been allotted by the Government of India, and to construct a central broadcasting house in Hyderabad to locate the studios and the offices of the Controller of Broadcasting and the Station Director, for which purpose a suitable site has been acquired and preliminary plans have been completed. In view, however, of the difficulties of obtaining machinery in these days, the work has not yet been started.

(23) *District Water Works and Drainage*:—A separate department with an annual provision of 5 lakhs of rupees was established in A.D. 1929 to provide adequate supplies of pure drinking water and drainage for district towns. During the last fifteen years the Department has carried out projects costing over 125 lakhs of rupees and completed water-supply and drainage schemes in 15 towns—Jalna, Aurangabad, Raichur, Latur, Nander, Gulbarga, Warangal, Seram, Osmanabad, Chincholi, Mominabad, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Bodhan and Tuljapur. At Tuljapur an electrical scheme also has been carried out by the Department.

Water-supply and drainage schemes for the towns of Adilabad, Bodhan, Yadgir, Bidar, Khammam, Parbhani, a drainage scheme for Sailu and some other sanitary works, at a total estimated cost of 35 lakhs of rupees, have been sanctioned by Government and the works are in progress and nearing completion in some places. Thirty-nine similar schemes, estimated at Rs. 91 lakhs, have also been prepared and will be taken up when normal conditions are restored after the cessation of the present war.

(24) *Town Planning in Districts*:—During the 10 years of its existence the Town Planning Section of the Local Government Department has carried out very useful work by way of providing improved environments, healthy localities, and necessary sanitary amenities for the people; in fact the Section has laid the foundation of village, town and regional planning in the State. Typical of its work are well laid-out modern villages on healthy sites under the Nizamsagar and other Projects, and the new towns of Paloncha and Adilabad. The new industrial towns for Bodhan Sugar Factory, Sirpur Paper Mills and Kothagudiam Coal Mines, and the Housing Scheme for the labourers of Azam Jahi Mills at Warangal, and the Labour Colony at Latur, are a few examples of what is being done to provide the labour class with pleasant houses and large play-grounds within easy reach of the centres where they work. The cheerful appearance and improved health conditions of Raichur, Warangal, Nizamabad, Gulbarga, Nander, Tuljapur, Latur, Jalna and Aurangabad, among other towns, show what has been done to improve the existing towns by driving broad roads through congested insanitary slums and by planned lay-outs. The new Grain and Cotton Markets at Raichur, Gulbarga, Jalna and Latur have improved the health of these towns immensely.

The people of the Dominions have not been slow to appreciate the advantages of scientific planning with the result that the planning work has now been taken up on the zoning system under Regional Planning in many of the important taluq and district towns. Further, Master Plans are being prepared for large towns with due regard to such amenities as roads, parks, play-grounds, and the separation of industrial from residential areas.

HISTORY

The earliest rulers of the Deccan, of whom the history has been traced, were the Andhras, a Dravidian people, now represented by the large population speaking the Telugu language and occupying the deltas of the Godavari and Krishna rivers. In its palmy days the Andhra kingdom included thirty walled towns, besides numerous villages, and the army consisted of 100,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 1,000 elephants. The Andhras ruled the country independently for four centuries and a half, but in the reign of Chandragupta Maurya (Sandrakottos: 323-298 B.C.), or Bindusara (298 B.C.), they were compelled to submit to the irresistible forces at the command of the Maurya kings and recognise the suzerainty of Magadha. In Asoka's edicts (256 B.C.) the Andhras are mentioned among the tribes resident in the outer circle of the empire, but subject to the imperial influence, which is also apparent from the presence of three rock edicts recently discovered at Maski and Kopbal in the Raichur district. The withdrawal of the strong arm of Asoka saw the disruption of his vast empire. The Andhras were not slow to take advantage of this opportunity and very soon after the close of his reign, or possibly even before its close, set up as an independent power under a king named Simuka. Krishna and Sri Satakarni, the next two kings of the dynasty, extended their sway rapidly and the country up to Nasik was included in their Dominions which thus stretched across India.

The other important kings of the dynasty are Hala, noted for his literary achievements, Gautamiputra (A.D. 109), who 'restored the glory of the Satavahana race by his extensive conquests,' and Yajna Sri (A.D. 173), whose coins bearing the figure of a ship suggest that his territory extended to the sea.

The causes which led to the downfall of the Andhra kingdom are not known, and after its extinction (A.D. 225,) for some three centuries there is a blank in the history of the country except for the Vakatakas the account of whose reign is known in the barest outlines. The next rulers who appeared on the scene were the Chalukyas who claimed their descent from the Rajputs of the north. The founder of the dynasty was a chieftain named Pulakesin I, who made himself master of the town of Vatapi, the modern Badami in the Bijapur district, about A.D. 550, and established a principality of modest dimensions. His sons Kirtivarman and Mangalesa extended the possessions of the family both eastward and westward, but the golden period of their rule is identified with the reign of Pulakesin II who ascended the throne in A.D. 608. He ruled practically the whole of India south of the Narbada, and even came into contact with Harshavardhana of Kanauj. The fame of the king of the Deccan spread beyond the limits of India, and reached the ears of Khusrav II, King of Persia, who in the thirty-sixth year of his reign (625-6) received a complimentary embassy from Pulakesin. The courtesy was reciprocated by a return embassy sent from Persia which was received with due honours at the Indian Court. A fresco painting in Cave I at Ajanta has been identified by some scholars as representing the ceremonial attending the presentation of their credentials by the Persian envoys.

The Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang, visited the court of Pulakesin in the year A.D. 641, and he was profoundly impressed by the military prowess of the king who was obeyed with 'perfect submission' by his numerous subjects. Throughout the period of their supremacy the Chalukyas were at war

with the Pallavas of Kanchi, and by this constant struggle they became so weak in the middle of the eighth century that Dantidurga, a chieftain of the ancient, and apparently indigenous, Rashtrakuta clan, fought his way to the front and overthrew the Chalukya king, Vikramaditya II.

The sovereignty of the Deccan remained in the family of the Rashtrakutas for nearly two centuries and a quarter (A.D. 973). The reign of Krishna I, a king of this dynasty, is memorable for the execution of the 'most marvellous architectural freak' in India, the Kailasa rock-cut temple at Ellora. Many other temples were the outcome of the royal munificence, and Sanskrit literature of the artificial type then in fashion was liberally encouraged by this prince.

The last of the Rashtrakuta kings was Kakka II who was defeated in A.D. 973 by Taila or Tailapa II, a scion of the old Chalukyan stock who restored the family of his ancestors to its former glory, and founded the dynasty known as that of the Chalukyas of Kalyani which lasted for over two centuries. Among the most important rulers of this family was Vikramaditya VI, who came to the throne in A.D. 1076, and is recorded to have captured Kanchi. He reigned for half a century and considered his achievements sufficiently notable to justify him in establishing a new era, called after his name, but it never came into general use. The celebrated jurist Vijnanesvara, author of the *Mitakshara*, lived at the court of this king.

After the death of Vikramaditya VI, the Chalukya power declined, and by the end of the 12th century A.D. their kingdom was absorbed by the Yadavas of Deogiri on the west and the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra on the south. The Yadava

kings were originally the feudatory nobles of the Chalukya kings, and the territory they governed lay between Deogiri and Nasik and was known as Seuna. The first of the line to attain a position of importance was Bhillama, but the most powerful Raja was Singhana (A.D. 1210) who invaded Gujarat and other countries, and established a kingdom almost rivalling in extent the dominions of the Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas. In A.D. 1294, Ala-ud-Din Khalji crossed the Narbada, the northern frontier of the Yadava kingdom, and marched to Deogiri which he seized after slight opposition. The reigning Raja, Ramchandra, to save his life presented an enormous amount of treasure consisting of six hundred *maunds* of pearls, two *maunds* of diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires and other precious stones. When the Sultan's incursion was repeated by Malik Kafur in A.D. 1307, Ramchandra again refrained from opposition and submitted to the invader. He was the last independent Hindu sovereign of the Deccan.

Muhammed Bin Tughluq enlarged the conquest of the Deccan by an invasion of Telingana in 1322, and for a time made Deogiri (renamed Daulatabad) the capital of his empire. Among the numerous revolts which disturbed his reign that of the recently organised province of the Deccan was the earliest to achieve independence. Zafar Khan, who was originally a servant of a Brahman at Delhi, placed himself at the head of the insurgents, drove the royal troops from the country and ascended the throne at Gulbarga under the style of Ala-ud-Din Hasan Shah Gangu Bahmani. The dynasty founded by him is known in history under the name of Bahmani, which ruled in the Deccan for nearly two centuries. The Dominions of the Bahmani kings marched on the north with Berar, on the east with Telingana, while the river Krishna and

the sea formed the southern and western boundaries. They included the greater part of the modern Bombay Presidency south of Surat and most of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's territory. In addition the Rajas of Telingana and Vijayanagar were from time to time compelled at the point of the sword to pay homage and tribute. Under Ala-ud-Din Ahmad II (A.D. 1435-57) the Konkan was reduced and the neighbouring kings of Gujarat were defeated. In 1471 Muhammad Shah III carried his arms into Orissa, seized Kanjivaram and made war in the south upon the Raja of Belgaon, so that the Bahmani sway extended from sea to sea and included the whole of the Deccan north of Mysore. The extension of territory was followed by a new division into provinces, and the division led to disintegration. Yusuf Adil Shah, a successful general of Muhammad Shah III (A.D. 1463-82), declared the independence of the new province of Bijapur, Nizam-ul-Mulk prepared the way for the separation of Junair, Imad-ul-Mulk was proclaimed king in Berar, and the loss of these provinces was followed by the independence of the rest and extinction of the parent dynasty. ¹The Imad Shahs of Berar, ²Nizam Shahs of Ahmadnagar, ³Barid Shahs of Bidar, ⁴Adil Shahs of Bijapur, and ⁵Qutb Shahs of Golkonda divided the kingdom of the Bahmanis amongst them.

Sultan Quli, the founder of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, was lineally descended from the Qara Quvinlu Turks, and came to India during the reign of Mahmud Shah Bahmani (A.D. 1482-1518). He joined the service of the king and quickly rose to the position of a General, but as the Bahmani kingdom was crumbling fast at that time he assumed independence and established the Qutb Shahi dynasty which reigned from 1518 to 1687. Sultan Quli waged wars with the Rajas of

Vijayanagar and Khammamet and extended his kingdom in the north to the banks of the river Godavari. He was succeeded by Janishid Quli (1543), Subhan Quli (1550), and Ibrahim Quli (1550). The last of these rulers allied himself with the kings of Bijapur and Ahmadnagar against the Raja of Vijayanagar whose growing power had become a real menace to the existence of the various Muslim kingdoms of the Deccan. The coalition led to the battle of Talikota in which the united forces of Golkonda, Bijapur and Ahmadnagar defeated the Vijayanagar troops whose king was killed in action. Ibrahim Quli died in A.D. 1580 and was succeeded by his third son Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah. He built the city of Hyderabad and during his time the prosperity of the Qutb Shahi dynasty reached its zenith. The towns of Karnul, Nandial and Kaddapa were conquered in the south, and measures were adopted to place the eastern part of the kingdom, which extended up to the sea coast, under better control. In 1603 Shah Abbas, King of Persia, sent an ambassador to Hyderabad with valuable presents.

The next monarch of the dynasty was Muhammad Qutb Shah who ruled for fifteen years (1612-26), and was succeeded by his son Abdullah. During the reign of the latter prince the Qutb Shahi dominions were further extended in the south, and through the conquering genius of the celebrated General, Mir Jumla, a very large part of the Carnatic province was annexed to the kingdom. Mir Jumla was a man of infinite capacity; but his ostentation and arrogance gave offence to the Qutb Shahi king, who put his son in prison. Mir Jumla appealed to Aurangzeb for help against his master in 1655, and this afforded a pretext for Aurangzeb to invade the territory. Hyderabad was plundered, but Abdullah Qutb Shah

sued for peace and besides paying a heavy indemnity covering more than the cost of the expedition, gave his daughter in marriage to Aurangzeb's son, and designated his newly made son-in-law heir-apparent to the throne of Golkonda, because he himself had no male issue.

But the Mughal prince nominated to the Golkonda throne predeceased Abdullah and the Mughals did not become masters of the kingdom until thirty years had elapsed. Abdullah Qutb Shah died in 1672 and was succeeded by his son-in-law Abul Hasan, popularly styled Tana Shah, the Fastidious Prince. After the fall of Bijapur in 1686, Aurangzeb turned his attention to Golkonda which was taken in the following year. Tana Shah was made prisoner and sent to Bidar, and thence to Daulatabad where he died in 1704, and with him ended the line of the Qutb Shahi kings.

The house of the present rulers of Hyderabad was founded by Nawab Asaf Jah Bahadur, a most distinguished general of Aurangzeb. After long service under the Delhi Emperor, distinguished alike in war and political sagacity, he was appointed Viceroy of the Deccan in 1713 with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk, which has since become the hereditary title of the family. The Mughal empire at this period was on the verge of decline, owing to internal dissension and attacks from without. Amid the general confusion, Nawab Asaf Jah had little difficulty in asserting his independence against the weak occupants of the throne of Delhi, but he had to repel the inroads of the Marathas who were harassing the western parts of his newly acquired territory. His independence was the cause of much jealousy at Delhi, and the court party secretly instructed Mubariz Khan, Governor of Khandesh, to oppose him by force of arms. A battle was fought at Shakarkhelda

in the Buldana district of Berar in 1724, when Mubariz Khan was totally defeated and lost his life. The battle established the independence of Nawab Asaf Jah, who annexed Berar and fixed his residence at Hyderabad. At the time of his death in 1741 he was established as the independent sovereign of a kingdom co-extensive with the present Dominions, including the province of Berar.

His Exalted Highness Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., is the tenth ruler of the line, and was installed in 1911.

ARCHÆOLOGY

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions possess a vast array of archæological remains, varying from prehistoric antiquities and megalithic tombs to Buddhist, Hindu and Jain pagodas, Muslim shrines, and even Christian tombs. Among prehistoric antiquities, agate knives, chipped implements of white quartz, and polished celts and axes have been found in the Aurangabad, Warangal, Karimnagar and Raichur districts. The megalithic tombs exist in great abundance in Telingana and the southern parts of the Dominions, and when excavated they disclose a large variety of polished pottery, weapons, and iron and bronze utensils. The Archæological Department, Hyderabad, has also discovered certain 'marks' on the pottery dug out from these graves which on account of their close resemblance to Pali and also to the old Cretan and Mycenæan characters have been considered by some scholars to be the original form of the Indian alphabet. It is interesting to note that some of these 'marks' resemble those which have been found on the seals discovered at Mohenjo Daro.

Among the Buddhist monuments the rock-cut temples of Ajanta and Ellora are well known. The caves at the former place consist of twenty-four monasteries (*viharas*) and five cathedrals (*chaityas*), all of which have been excavated in a wall of almost perpendicular rock, about 259 feet high, sweeping round in a hollow semi-circle with the Waghora stream below and a wooded rocky promontory jutting out on its opposite banks. The *chaityas* are usually about twice as long as they are wide, the largest being 94 ft. 6 in. by 41 ft. 3 in. The back or inner end of the *chaityas* is almost circular, the roofs are lofty and vaulted, some originally ribbed with wood, others with stone cut in imitation of wooden ribs. A colonnade hewn out of the solid rock runs round each, dividing the nave from the aisles. The columns in the most ancient caves are plain octagonal pillars without bases or capitals, while in later excavations they are elaborately carved (Plate VI). Within the circular end of the *chaitya* stands the *daghoba* (relic-holder), a solid mass of rock, consisting of a cylindrical base supporting a cupola (*garbha*), which in turn is surmounted by a square capital or 'tee' (*toran*). The twenty-four *viharas*, or Buddhist monasteries containing cells, are usually square in form, supported by rows of pillars, either running round them separating the great central hall from the aisles, or disposed in four equidistant lines. In the larger caves of this type, a veranda cut out of the rock, with cells at either end, shades the entrance; the great hall occupies the middle space, with a small chamber behind and a shrine containing a figure of the Buddha enthroned.

The carvings in the earliest caves represent the umbrella, the *daghoba* (relic-holder), the *chaitya* (window) and the rail-berm which are all emblematic of the Buddha and of

the religious shrines dedicated to him. In the later caves the walls of the aisles, the columns and entablatures of pillars and the relic shrines are covered with belts of elaborate tracery, pretty statuettes, lively and well-executed elephants, hunting scenes, human figures and faces, all tastefully rendered.

The paintings at Ajanta which originally existed in almost all the caves there, supply a more vivid picture of the feelings and aspirations of the Buddhists, during the period of their greatest prosperity in India, than can be obtained from any other source and their artistic value is much higher than that of the sculptures. "I find the work," writes Mr. Griffiths, "so accomplished in execution, so consistent in convention, so vivacious and varied in design, and full of such evident delight in beautiful form and colour that I cannot help ranking it with some of the early art which the world has agreed to praise in Italy. The Ajanta workmanship is admirable, long subtle curves are drawn with great precision in a line of unvarying thickness with one sweep of the brush, the touch is often bold and vigorous, the handling broad, and in some cases the impasto is as solid as in the best Pompeian work. The draperies too are thoroughly understood, and though the folds may be conventionally drawn, they express most thoroughly the peculiarities of the oriental treatment of unsewn cloth. For the purposes of art education no better examples could be placed before an Indian art student than those to be found in Ajanta."

Owing to the neglect of centuries and the inclemencies of weather the majority of the paintings had begun to peel off from the rock surface on which they are painted. During the last twenty-five years H.E.H.'s Government have carried

out a systematic campaign to rescue the paintings from further ruin and decay and in 1919-20 two Italian *restaurateurs* were engaged to conserve the frescoes. The work done by the Italian experts was eminently successful, and some Indian mechanics trained under them are now engaged in cleaning and conserving the frescoes. Recently in the process of cleaning several new subjects have been discovered which throw fresh light on the origin and development of the Buddhist art.

The temples and monasteries of Ellora, to which the three great religious sects—the Buddhists, the Hindus and the Jains—have each contributed in an almost equal degree, have been mentioned in history by the celebrated Arab Geographer Mas'udi in the tenth century. The Buddhist caves, twelve in number, are situated at the south end of the series; the Indra Sabha or Jain group, consisting of five caves, lies at the other extremity (north); the Brahmanical caves, which number seventeen, are between the other two groups. In age the caves vary from about the fifth to the ninth century, and important inscriptions have been found in them. The most interesting cave at Ellora is the Kailasa temple, one of the most wonderful specimens of architectural art in India. It is an immense monolithic temple separated from the surrounding rock, and elaborately carved outside and inside. The court in which it stands is two hundred and seventy feet long, and about a hundred and fifty feet wide. Portions of the temple in the centre have at some period been most elaborately painted, and even now there are some fragments which still retain much of their original beauty. “The lofty basement of the temple,” says Mr. Burgess, “is of itself a remarkable conception, with its row of huge elephants, lions and griffins in every possible attitude. And then the great hall above with

its sixteen pillars and more pilasters, all carved with different details of sculpture, its balcony porches at the sides, and double pavilions before the front porch, its vestibule to the sanctuary with large sculptures on each side, and its five shrines round the platform, all testify to the attempt made to rival and outdo all previous temples of the kind."

The structural temples of the Dominions are no less magnificent than the rock-hewn shrines, and the Naganatha temple of Aundha (Parbhani district), the great temple of Palampet (Warangal district), the Mahadeva temple of Ittagi (Raichur district), and the Vishnu temple of Dichpalli (Nizamabad district) are each a gem of the Mediæval Hindu architecture (Plates VII-IX). The Naganatha temple has a close resemblance in architectural design and sculpture decoration to the famous temple at Halebid, and the remarks of Fergusson on the latter building may appropriately be quoted here as they fully apply to the Naganatha temple (Plate VII).

"It must not, however, be considered that it is only for patient industry that this building is remarkable. The mode in which the eastern face is broken up by the larger masses, so as to give height and play of light and shade, is a better way of accomplishing what the Gothic architects attempted by their transepts and projections. This, however, is surpassed by the western front where the variety of outline, and the arrangement and the subordination of the various facets in which it is disposed must be considered as a masterpiece of design in its class. If the frieze of gods were spread along a plain surface, it would lose more than half its effect, while the vertical angles, without interfering with the continuity of the frieze, give height and strength to the whole composition.

The disposition of the horizontal lines of the lower friezes is equally effective. Here again the artistic combination of horizontal with vertical lines and the play of outline and of light and shade far surpass anything in Gothic art. The effects are just what the mediæval architects were often aiming at, but which they never attained so perfectly as was done at Halebid.”

The salient feature of the Palampet temple is the figure-brackets which spring from the shoulder of the outer pillars and nominally support the ponderous *chhajja* beams. The brackets consist of female figures which have been carved with great precision and accuracy. The floral designs and figures of animals carved on this temple are also exceedingly fine.

The Mahadeva temple at Ittagi and the Vishnu temple at Dichpalli besides exhibiting ingenuity of design in the arrangement of their structural parts have a wealth of carving which is extremely crisp and fine (Plate IX). The late Col. Meadows Taylor remarking on the Ittagi temple wrote:—“The carving on some of the pillars and of the lintels and architraves of the door is quite beyond description. No chased work in silver or gold could be finer.”

In the domain of Muslim architecture some monuments of the Dominions take rank among the greatest architectural creations in the East—to wit, the Jami’ Masjid of Gulbarga, the Chand Minar of Daulatabad, the Madrasah of Mahmud Gawan at Bidar, and the Char Minar of Hyderabad. The peculiarity of the Mosque at Gulbarga is that its entire area, 36,720 sq. ft., unlike any mosque in India is roofed over. The building is also important as being the earliest Moslem mosque in the Deccan built of original material and representing the

principal architectural forms—the dome with a long clerestory, the tall, slim pointed arch, and the squat arch, which we see repeated over and over again in later Moslem buildings of Bijapur, Bidar and Golkonda (Plate I).

The Chand Minar of Daulatabad is a tall, but slender minaret, 210 ft. high and 70 ft. in circumference near the basement. It has a conical apex and three large galleries built on its outside at various heights. The form of the apex and the galleries suggest Persian influence because they are so unlike anything in India.

The chief importance of the Madrasah of Bidar, which was built in the middle of the fifteenth century, lies in the encaustic tiles which adorn the facade of the building and display a perfect revelry of colour. The Madrasah was in a flourishing condition in the time of Firishta, staffed as it was by professors and divines from the most distant countries of Asia, and equipped with a library of 3,000 manuscripts.

The Char Minar or 'four minarets,' built in 1591, is unique among monuments of its kind in India, and in the grandeur of its conception and the just balance of its structural masses, combined with picturesqueness of detail, far surpasses the Atala Masjid Gateway and the Baland Darwaza of Northern India, and the lofty but monotonous and heavy *gopurams* of the south. The plan of the building consists of a square hall, having an arch in each of its faces and a lofty decagonal minaret at each of its angles. The minarets, 180 ft. high, are surmounted by small domes with gilt terminals, and each is surrounded by three galleries (Plate V). The parapet of the building is adorned with panels of lattice work, in great variety of design, and below it runs a small arcade. Next

comes an ornamental cornice, and below this again a larger arcade and another ornamental cornice. The Char Minar was originally designed as a gateway in front of the Char Kaman *piazza* on which the lofty portals of the royal palaces opened.

Among the monuments of Hyderabad City, the Mecca Masjid, the Mushirabad Mosque, the Toli Masjid and the Golkonda tombs are worthy of notice. The Mecca Masjid, situated to the south-west of the Char Minar, is a spacious building, 225 ft. long, 180 ft. broad, 75 ft. high. It is built entirely of stone and occupies a paved quadrangle 360 ft. square. Fifteen arches support the roof which is flanked by two large towers rising 100 feet above the pavement of the quadrangle. The mosque can accommodate 10,000 worshippers. Muhammad Qutb Shah (1612-26) began the building, and after his death its construction was continued by his successors, Abdullah Qutb Shah and Abul Hasan, but Aurangzeb completed it. The Mushirabad Mosque and the Toli Masjid, situated in the suburbs of Hyderabad, are typical of the Qutb Shahi style, having somewhat slender minarets and adorned with a lavish use of cut-plaster work (Plate II). The former building, up to a few years ago, had a leaning Minar which was an object of curiosity to the sight-seers of Hyderabad. The Minar had an iron core which through weight became bent at rather an unusual angle on one side and ultimately broke causing the destruction of the Minar which now has however been thoroughly repaired.

The tombs at Golkonda form an extensive group, but their architecture shows evident signs of the decadence that was too surely invading art at the time they were erected (Plate III). Their general plan is a dome standing upon a square base

which is surrounded by an arcade of pointed arches. The arcade is single storied in the smaller tombs, but doubled in the larger mausolea and flanked with minarets. The interiors of the domes are laid out with intersecting arches in infinite variety and the middle of the floor is occupied by the grave which is of polished black stone. The shape of the grave is oblong and stepped with six or eight slabs diminishing above. The top is either *bombe* or flat, and the sides bear mortuary and devotional inscriptions in *Naskh* characters. At one time the walls and cupolas of all the principal tombs of Golkonda were adorned with glazed tiles the fragments of which can be traced on some tombs to this day.

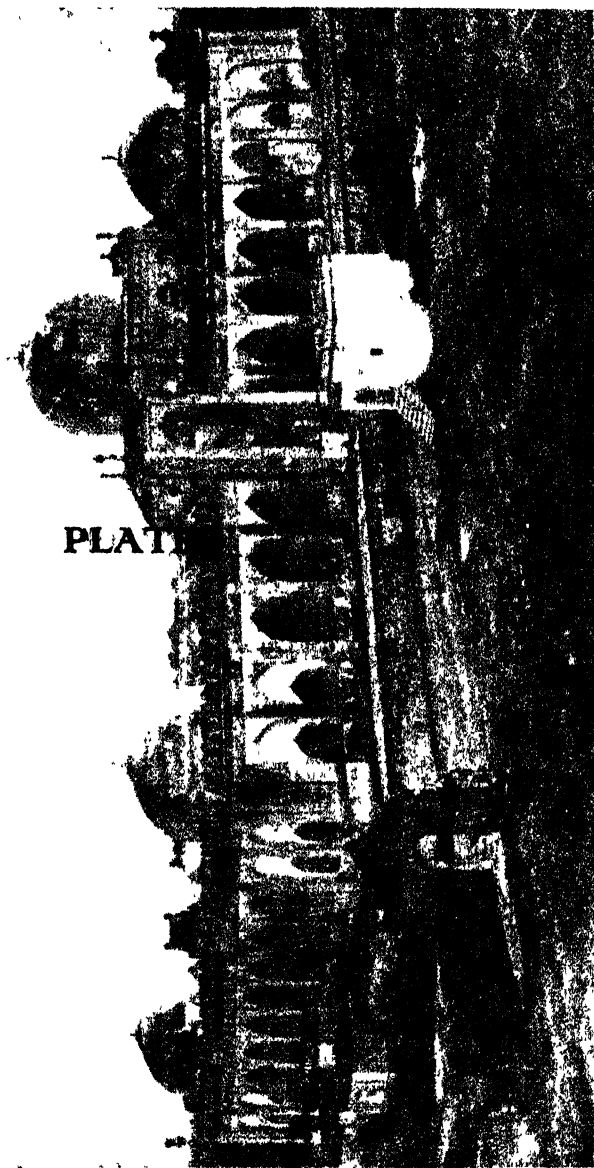
Among the places of interest in Hyderabad the Husain Sagar lake, Mir Alam's tank and Monsieur Raymond's tomb also deserve to be mentioned. The first of these is a pleasing expanse of water 11.16 miles in circumference. A broad road built on the *bund* connects the City and Suburbs with Secunderabad. The *bund*, which is 1 mile and 3 furlongs in length was constructed by Ibrahim Qutb Shah (A.D. 1550-80) at a cost of Rs. 2,54,636.

The Mir Alam tank is a most picturesquely situated sheet of water, bounded on two sides with gently undulating slopes beyond which rise low ranges of granitic rocks. At the west end is a pretty wooded island on the summit of which is the tomb of a Musalman saint. The tank is about eight miles in circumference; its *bund*, constructed by French engineers, is 3,360 ft. in length and consists of 21 large granite arches laid on their sides with the semicircular projections opposed to the body of the water. The tank was built by Mir Alam who led the Contingent forces of H.H. the Nizam during the war with Tipu Sultan in 1799.

Monsieur Raymond's tomb consists of a granite obelisk 23 ft. high standing in the centre of an oblong platform 180 ft. by 85 ft. broad. The obelisk contains no inscription, but simply the letters J. R. (Joachim Raymond). In front of the tomb is a small flat-roofed open-sided building, supported on a number of small pillars, with a small recess used for the reception of the lamps and other articles used in decorating the tomb. The view from the summit of the platform is one of the most charming around Hyderabad. Michel Joachim Marie Raymond was born in France in 1755, so he was about forty-three years of age at the time of his death. He came to Pondicherry with the intention of engaging in mercantile pursuit in 1775, but soon abandoned trade for the more enticing profession of arms and entered the service of Tipu Sultan. He subsequently joined Bussy on the return of the latter to India in 1783, and on Bussy's death at Pondicherry two years afterwards Raymond, who held the rank of Captain, succeeded to the command of the corps and entered the service of H.H. the Nizam. Each anniversary of Raymond's death is celebrated at the tomb by a grand *Urs* which is attended by some thousands of the Irregular Troops to whom his memory is still sacred.

At Hashmatpet and Maula Ali, in the suburbs of Hyderabad, are groups of megalithic tombs, representing tumuli or stone coffins (cromlechs) with stone rings. They were excavated by the Archæological Department of Hyderabad in February 1916 and again in 1934 and pottery, bronze articles and iron weapons similar to those found in South India have been discovered in these tombs.





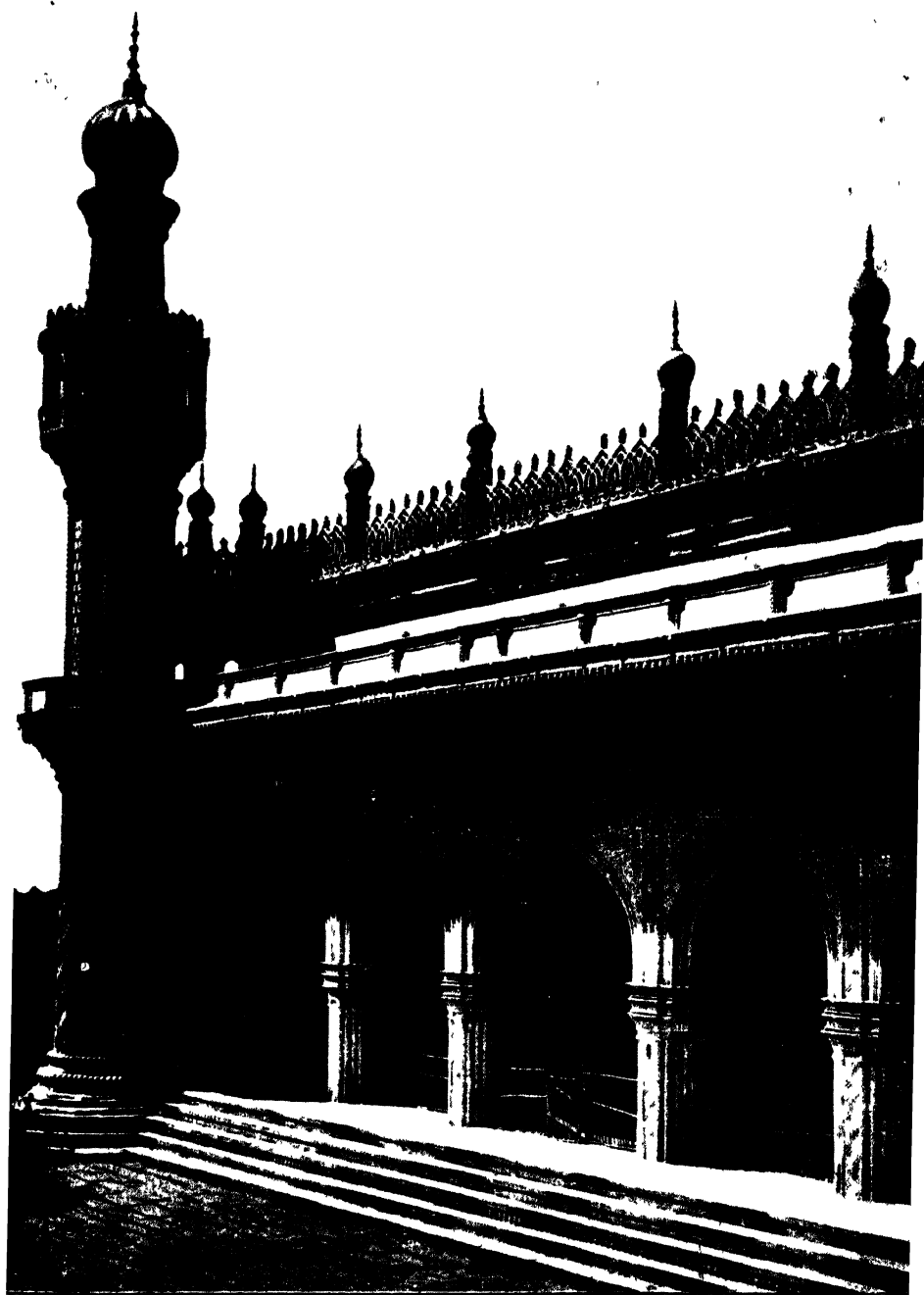
JAMI MASJID - CHITARGA FORT

PLATES

DECCAN MOSQUES

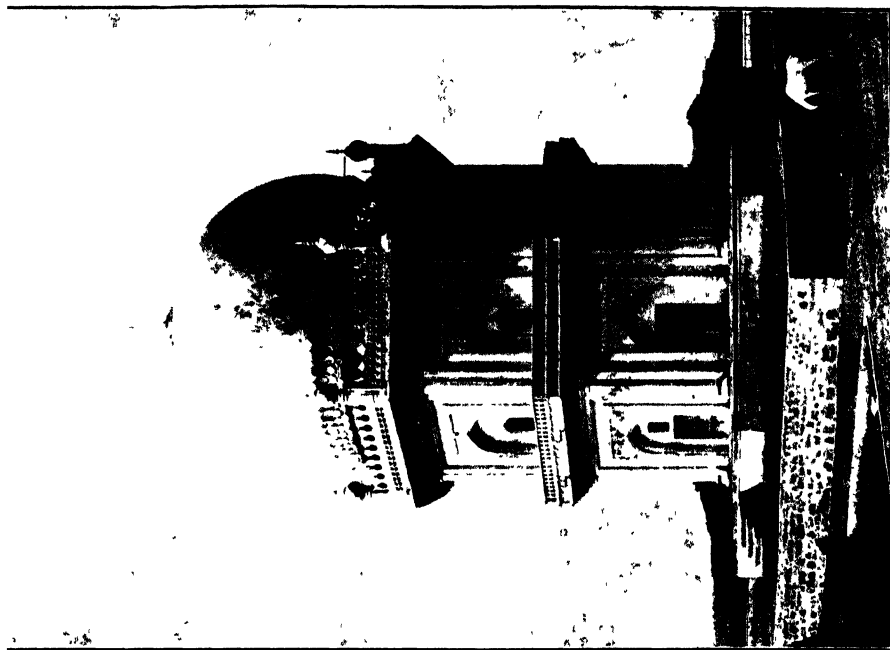


JAMI MASJID: GULBARGA FORT

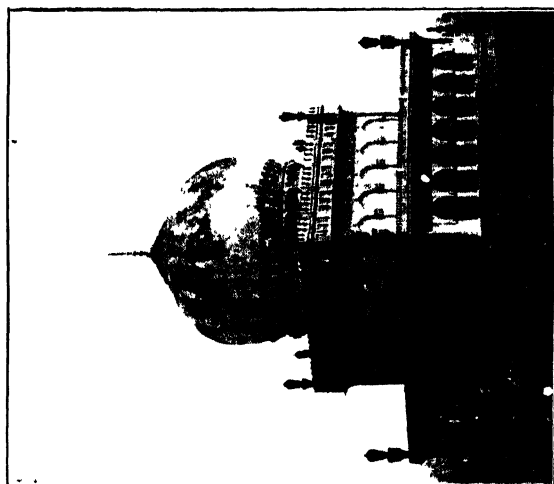


MUSHIRABAD MOSQUE: HYDERABAD

DECCAN TOMBS

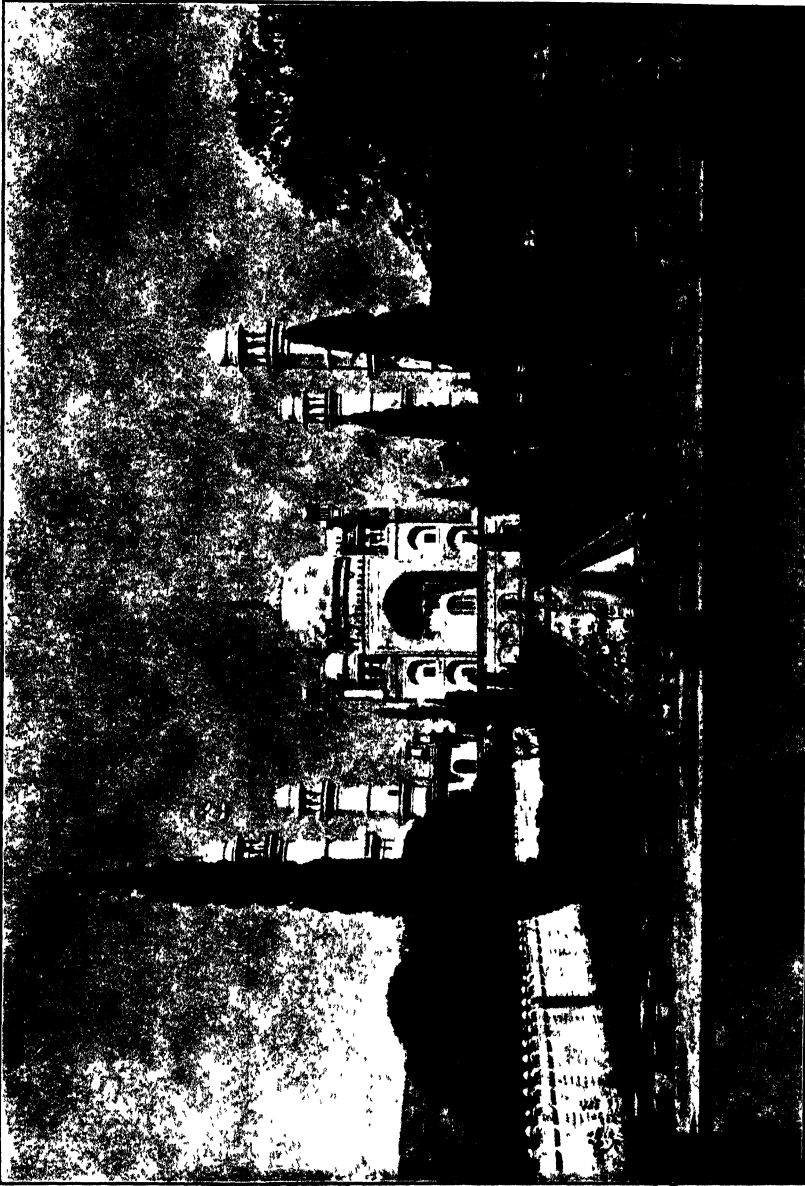


(b) Tomb of Iamshid Quli Qutb Shah:

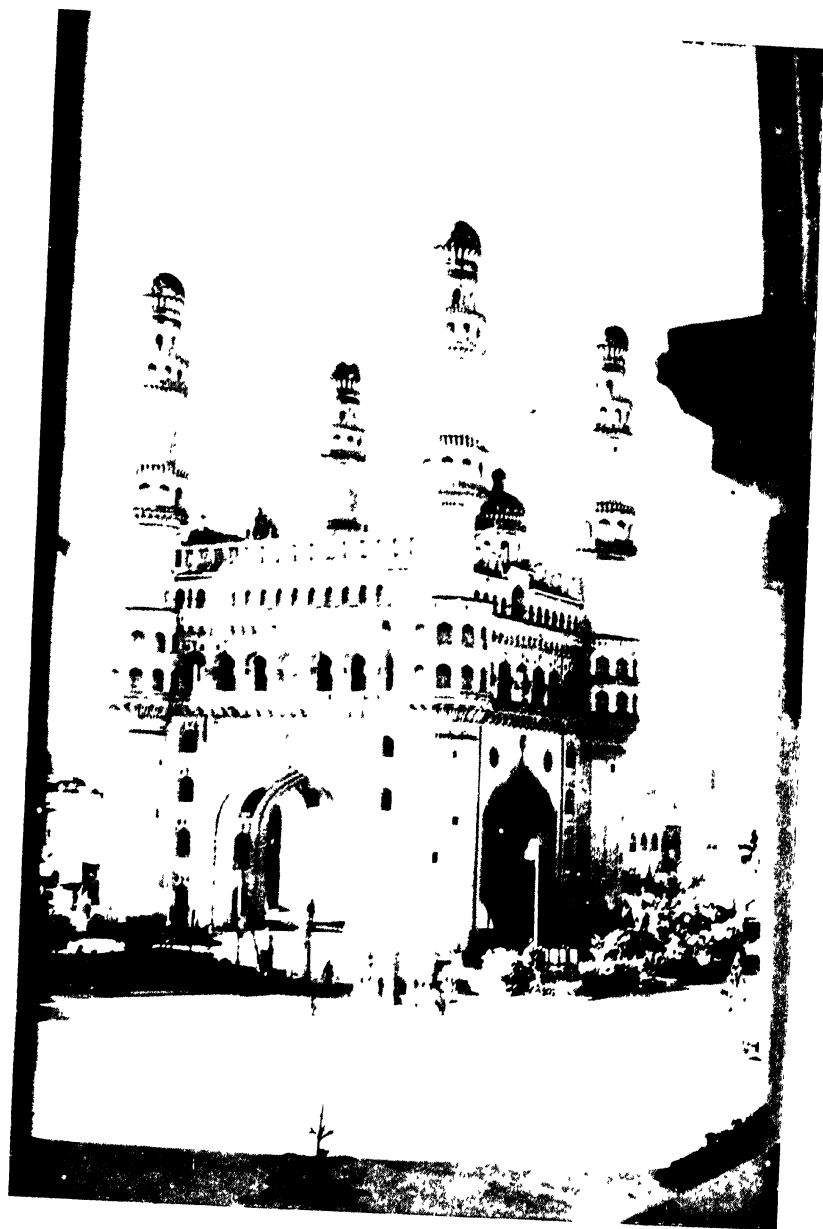


(a) Tomb of Abdulla Qutb Shah:
Golconda

DECCAN TOMBS



RABIA DAURANI'S TOMB. AURANGABAD



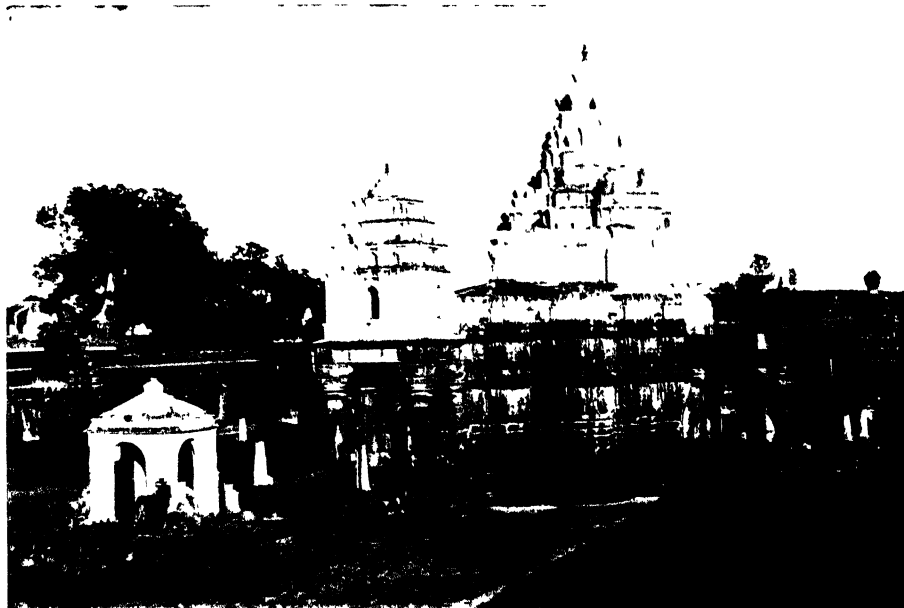
CHAR MINAR, HYDERABAD

BUDDHIST SHRINES

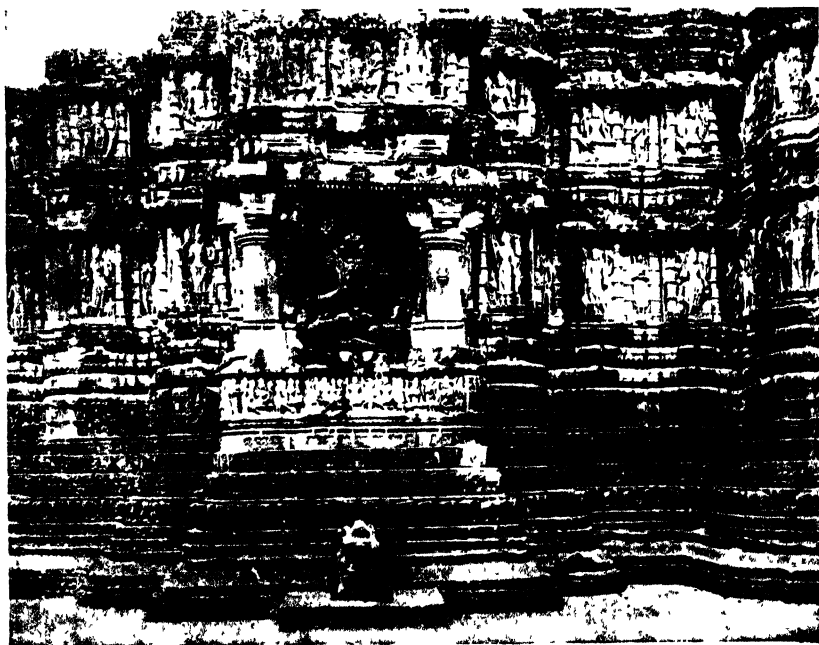


A ROCK-HEWN TEMPLE AT AJANTA

MEDIEVAL DECCAN TEMPLES

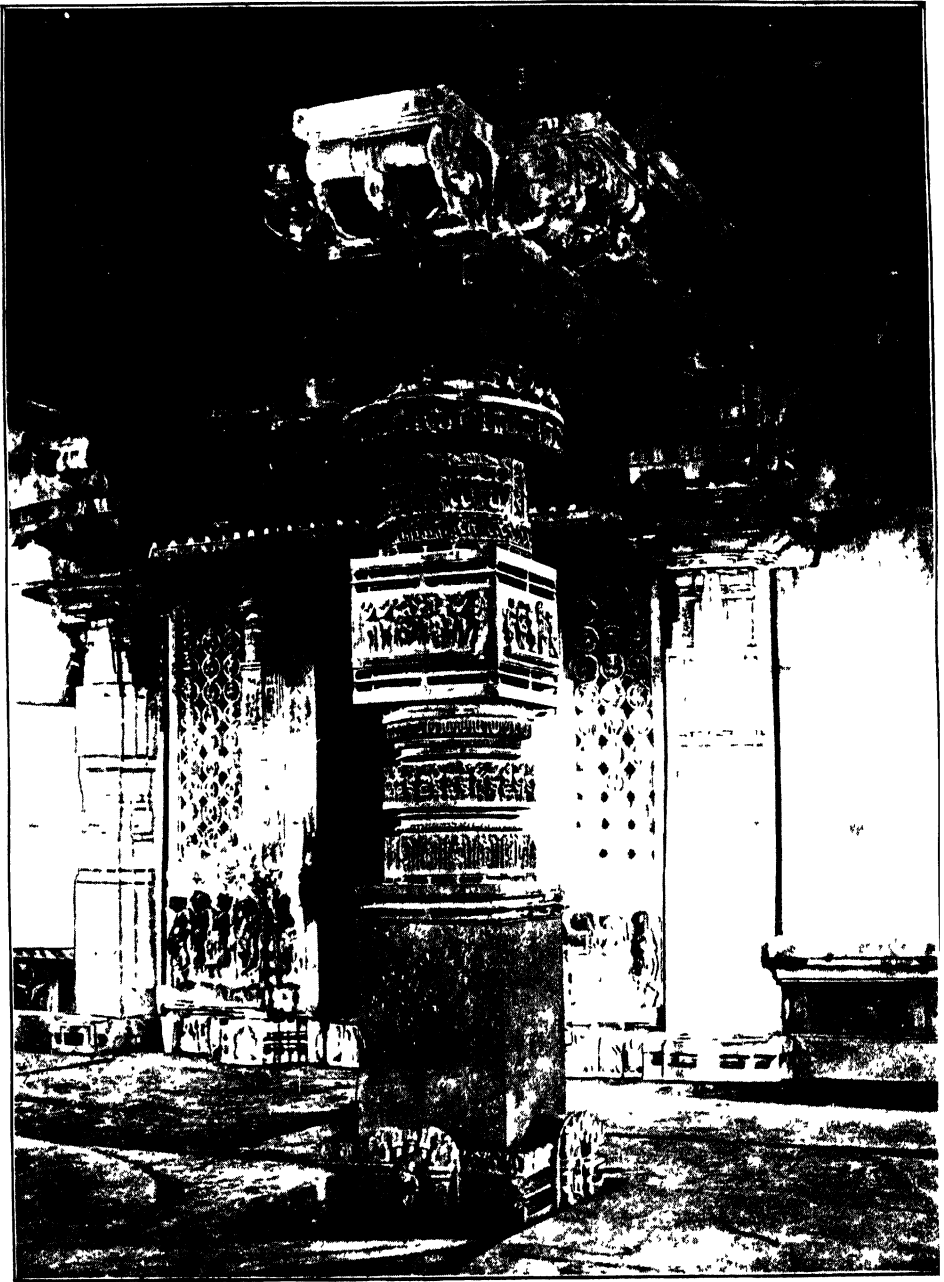


(a) NAGANATHA TEMPLE, AUNDHA (PARBHANI)



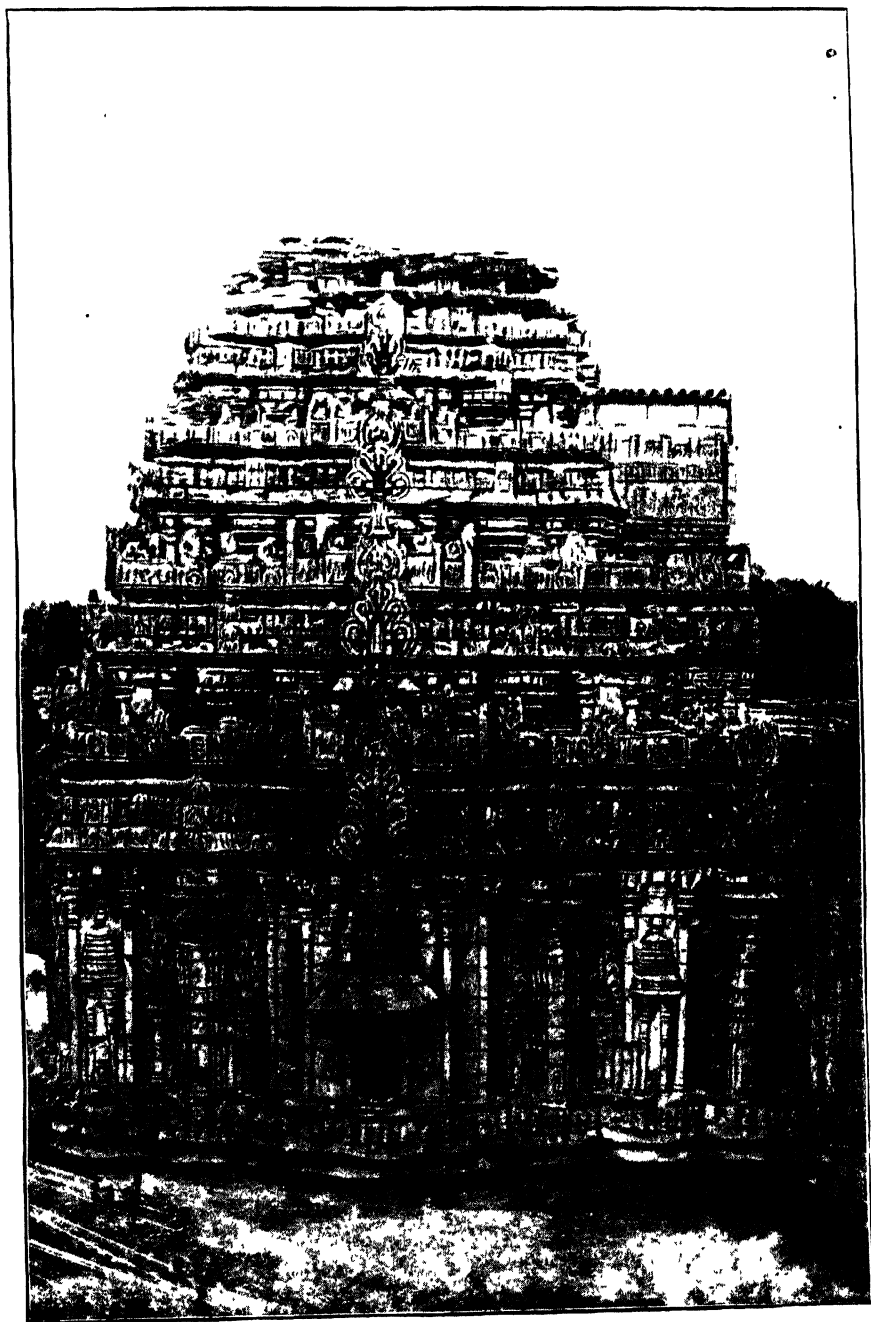
(b) THE SAME: DETAIL

MEDIÆVAL DECCAN TEMPLES



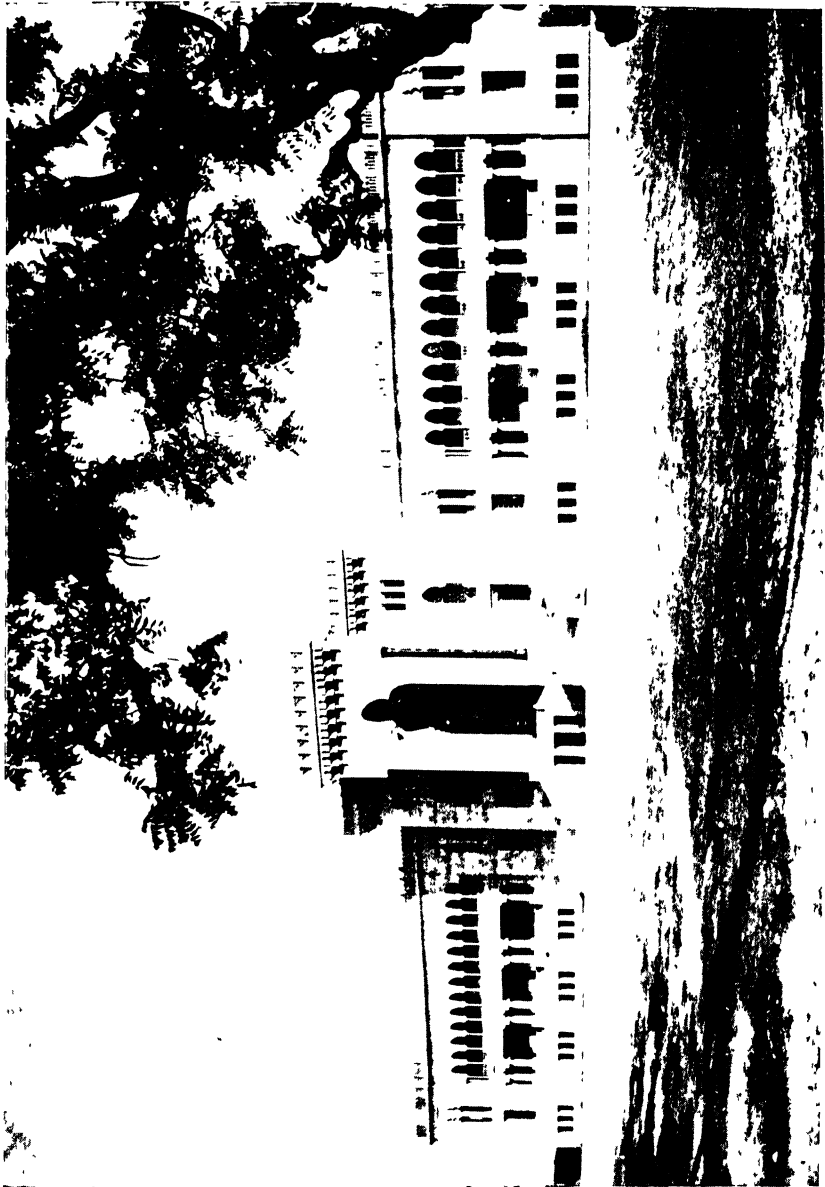
THE GREAT TEMPLE: PALAMPET (WARANGAL)

MEDIÆVAL DECCAN TEMPLES

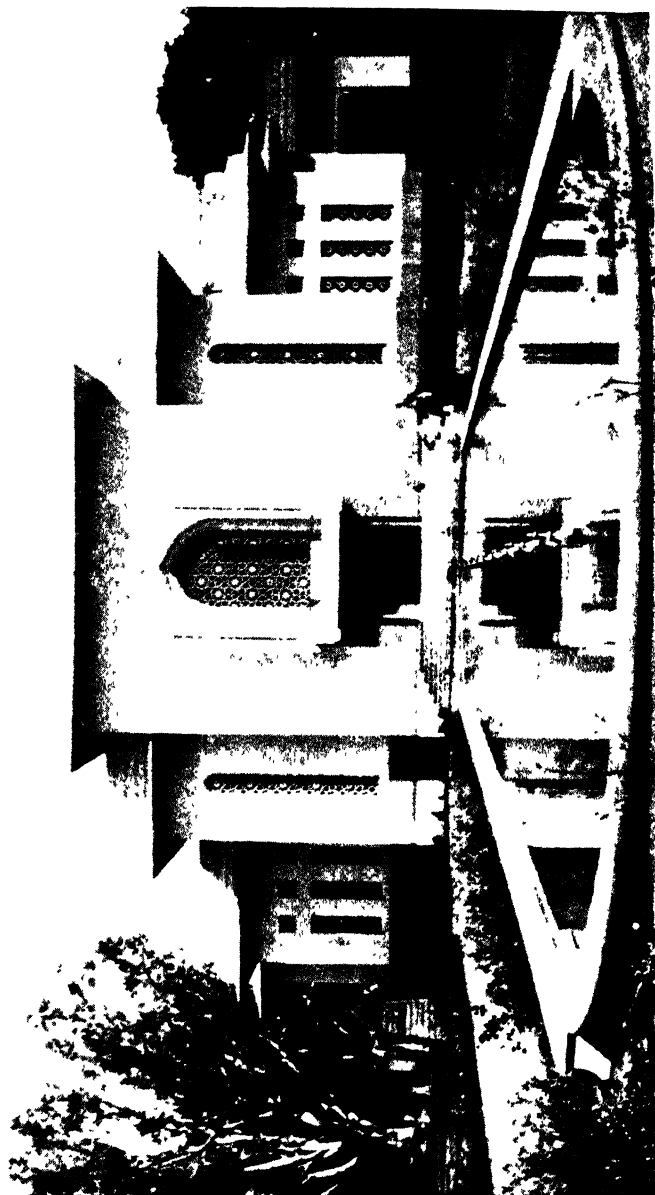


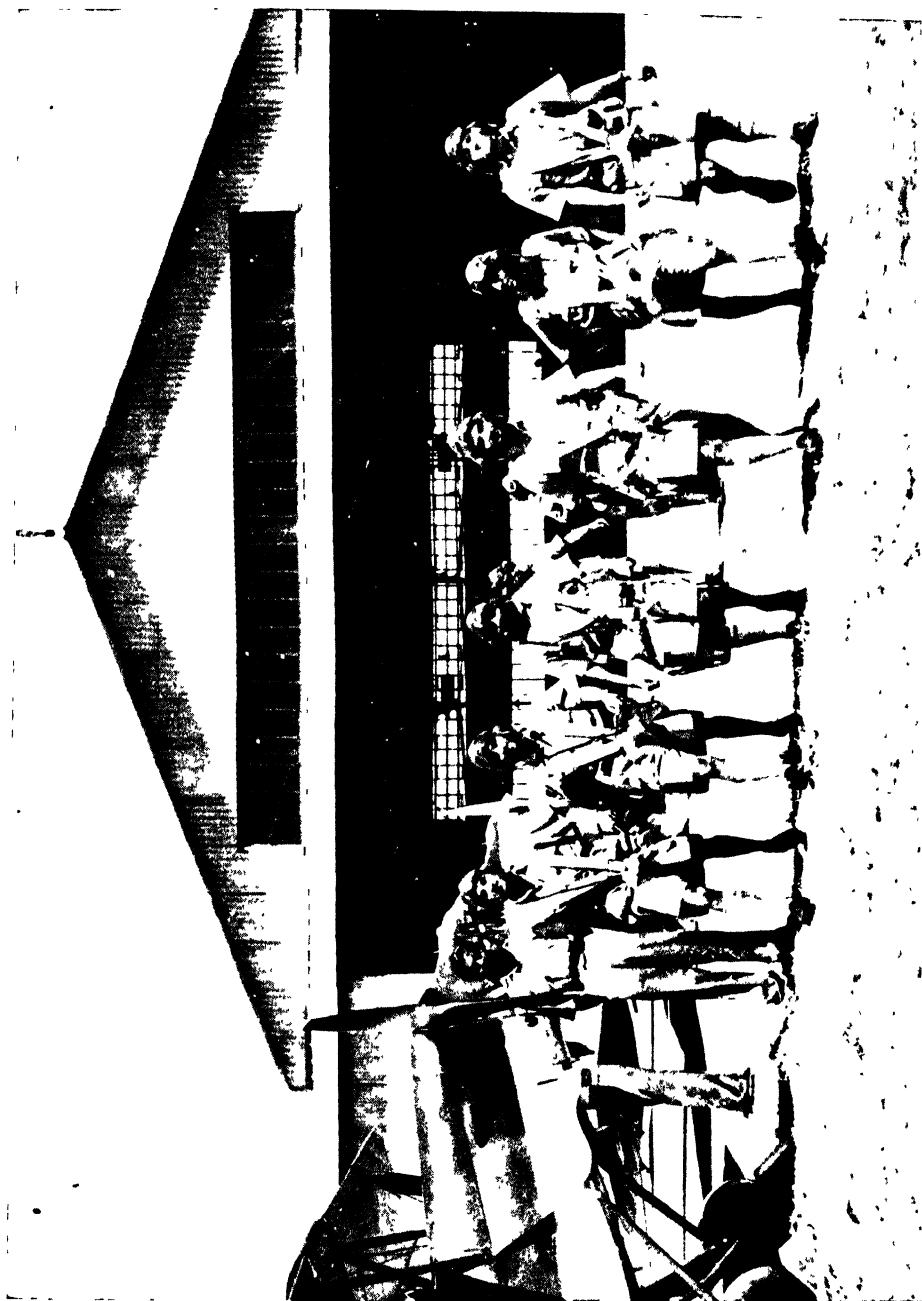
MAHADEO TEMPLE: ITTAGI (RAICHUR)

MODERN ARCHITECTURE



MODERN ARCHITECTURE





WAR EFFORT



WAR EFFORT



POST WAR PLANNING: HOUSING SCHEME





